FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USTINOV TASS REMARKS ON MISSILE POLICY DEFENDED

AU031119 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 83 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article in the "Word on Events" column: "Gamble From Overseas"]

[Text] In evaluating certain stances, solutions, and measures in the political sphere, one usually uses verbal cliches about steps in the right or wrong direction. Were we to use this method to characterize the attitude adopted by the French AFP press agency toward the interview granted by USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet minister of defense, to the Soviet Union's press agency, we could say that AFP did not take a step in the right direction. True, all this would not be worth mentioning were it not for the fact that we have an attitude here that expresses a certain trend in bourgeois propaganda. Actually, AFP wrote that, "according to observers, Marshal Ustinov's statements do not introduce any new element into the Soviet stance in disarmament issues."

So what is the true situation?

The weighty and specific words expressed by the Soviet Union's minister of defense about the basic issues of the military correlation of forces and their balance, and disarmament in the interview we published in our edition yesterday do not, of course, mean some reversal in Soviet stances. And why should they? Last Friday, when Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, said at the Moscow celebrations of the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Russia that the Soviet Union does not need a war and that "we have been, and remain, the most consistent enemies of feverish armament, which is a heavy burden for the peoples, including socialist peoples," everybody regarded this as an expression of the historic path, as well as by the current international policy of the first socialist state. Marshal Ustinov's words were a most urgently needed concrete expression of this basic line. At the right moment they affirmed the principled and realistic nature of the Soviet proposals. Their realism lies in the fact that they show the ways out of the situation, ways that respect the legitimate interests of the other side, and also the possibilities for an agreement on the logical and only acceptable principle of equality and equal security.

The essence of Soviet military policy lies in an effective defense and nothing else. The Soviet Union is not striving to achieve military predominance. And if AFP expects to find new elements in the disarmament issues, it could turn toward the United States, which, for instance, has more than 1,500 bases and military facilities on the territories of foreign states; they form a grouping of military forces prepared to intervene in the most distant places of the globe. AFP should turn to the United States, which, instead of cutting down and limiting the number of nuclear arms, is expanding their numbers on an enormous scale, building strategic offensive forces far above its own needs, and preparing to deploy new intermediate-range missiles in Europe as a first-strike nuclear military potential. And again, it is the United States that is rejecting all proposals for reaching agreements on normalizing the situation in the world -- which means decreasing international tension and progress exactly in the realm of arms limitation and reduction.

The Soviet Union has already submitted a whole series of proposals -- which are being further complemented -- on agreements not only on limiting intermediate-range nuclear means in Europe, but also on completely liquidating both intermediate and tactical nuclear arms on the European Continent. And the same applies to the spheres of strategic weapons.

But the United States would like to adopt a monopoly position, above all in nuclear armament; it is also striving to achieve military supremacy over the USSR and NATO supremacy over the Warsaw Pact. It is a dangerous illusion to strive for this; and in our present nuclear century, with its enormous potential of mass destruction weapons, it is also an irresponsible gamble with the security, life, and fate of mankind.

This is exactly why the emphatic words of Dmitriy Ustinov, pointing out that the Soviet Union is not willing to bring into the play the peaceful work of the peoples in the countries of the socialist community, are so supremely topical. This is also why, side by side with the constructive effort to reach -- through a sensible compromise -- an agreement in the disarmament sphere, the Soviet Union must also undertake measures and respond to the escalation of the nuclear threat in the sphere of both strategic and intermediate-range arms in Europe: "We will undertake such retaliatory measures that will create -- for U.S. territory and for the countries on whose territories American missiles will be deployed -- the same military threat as the one the United States is striving to create for the Soviet Union and our allies."

The country that has been paving the way for peace from the very first days of its existence must establish a peace against the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat, a peace that is not beggarly or trampled down, but one that is strong and viable and is capable of defending itself successfully so that a potential aggressor would lose interest in gambling, and would be awakened by the instinct for self-preservation. This is in the interest of all peoples on our planet, in the interests of their survival and advance.

[Prague RUDE PRAVDO in Czech for 2 Aug carries on page 7 a 300-word Vladimir Divis commentary in the "Note" column entitled "A Dangerous Chain; From Our Moscow Correspondent." Divis deals with Ustinov's statements on U.S. military bases and facilities outside the United States, the "backbone" of which are those "deployed at a short distance from the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries" and "aimed at the socialist states"; and with Ustinov's words on the U.S. wish that the USSR "should not have a comparable potential anywhere in the vicinity of U.S. borders."]

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE

AU031402 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 83 p 1

["Greetings Message by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, to Second World Conference for Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination"]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the Second World Conference for Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination:

On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarians, and my own behalf, I send greetings to the participants in the Second World Conference for Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination and wish them successful work.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attributes great importance to the UN activity to eliminate racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid, proceeding from the belief that the introduction of specific measures in this sphere is an integral part of the efforts of the socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world to consolidate international peace and security. Bulgaria backed the declaration of the 28th UN General Assembly on the 10 years of struggle against racism and racial discrimination and is fulfilling the 10-year program as well as the declaration and the program for action approved by the First World Conference For Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 14-27 August 1978).

The principled stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the issues connected with the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid is well-known. Bulgaria resolutely condemns the shameful policy of apartheid pursued by the racist regime of Pretoria as crimes against mankind. The barbaric, aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the neighboring independent African states are creating a threat to peace not only for Africa, but for the world. Bulgaria insists on the complete withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia and on the prompt fulfillment of the UN resolution on Namibia and, more specifically, Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns the political, economic, and military aid rendered to the racist regime of Pretoria by certain Western countries and considers it a main obstacle for eliminating apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and for justly resolving the Namibian problem. Bulgaria expresses wholehearted solidarity and support for the peoples in the southern part of Africa and for their only legitimate representatives -- the African National Congress (ANC) and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) -- who are struggling for freedom and independence. Bulgaria also supports the insistent appeals on imposing comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, according to Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, as the only effective alternative to the provocation that continues on the part of the racist regime against the wish of the international community.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns the policy of racism and genocide pursued by the ruling circles in Israel, particularly in the occupied Arab territories, against the Arab people of Palestine. Bulgaria calls for undertaking prompt measures for totally resolving the Middle East problem with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is gravely concerned over the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination, as well as the revival of fascism and neo-Nazism in certain Western countries.

Bulgaria insists upon undertaking specific measures on the part of the United Nations aimed at ending dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, including the Nazi, fascists, and neo-fascist ideologies.

Bulgaria's domestic policy, national legislation, and socialist social relations create the necessary conditions for implementing the principle of full equality of all citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. No priviliges or restrictions on rights are permitted to occur and each manifestation of or propaganda for discrimination on matters of nationality or race are banned.

Please allow me, in conclusion, to again express the full support of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the goals and tasks of this conference to further develop the struggle for eradicating racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid.

VISIT BY IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

AU011942 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 1 Aug 83

["Bulgaro-Iranian Political Consultations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Mr Seyyed Mohammed Sadr, director general on political matters, was on a visit here, July 27 through August 1.

The head of the Iranian delegation was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, to whom he handed over a message by Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's minister of foreign affairs.

He was also received by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Atanas Ginev, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

Political consultations were held during the visit, which were carried out, on the Bulgarian side, by Mr Purvan Chernev, ambassador, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the talks satisfaction was expressed with the favorable development of relations between Bulgaria and Iran, especially in the economic sphere, as well as a desire for their all-round furthering.

The two parties to the talks informed each other of the main trends of their foreign political activity and found closeness in their views on questions of the struggle against imperialism.

They noted with satisfaction the use of the consultations held and expressed a desire for further development of political contacts.

The talks proceeded in a constructive spirit.

POPE JOHN PAUL'S VISIT TO POLAND APPRAISED

AU281701 Prague TRIBUNA No 29 in Czech 20 Jul 83 pp 10, 11

[Article by Milan Skala and Vladimir Petr: "About the Pope's 'Great Pilgrimage'"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Although several weeks have already passed since the visit of John Paul II to Poland, it is not only the communications media in the West that are turning their attention, again and again, toward political speculation about the role and consequences of this visit. The reflections are motivated by the well-known historic connections of the development of the Polish People's Republic during the last few years and the role played in it by the Roman Catholic Church and the Vatican or, more precisely, by its top representative, John Paul II, who is justly called the spiritual father of many measures that have been making the efforts of progressive forces to consolidate the situation more difficult. Among other things, the content and results of the pope's two visits to the Polish People's Republic -- which have always attracted the world public and which, for a certain period, raised the level of various emotions -- are being compared.

Many commentators agree, and not without justification, that the pope's 1979 visit was one of the political-ideological factors which strengthened and stimulated the domestic counterrevolutionary forces and, among other things, inspired the shaping of its organizational grouping under the guise of the so-called "independent trade union -- Solidarity." It is thus not surprising that the Western communications media were vying with each other in guessing what the second visit, carried out in a considerably different situation, would yield. After the counterrevolutionary forces had led Poland to the very edge of national and international catastrophe, the current process of a gradual, long-term, but on principle positive, consolidation of society on a socialist platform, is well underway; it was made possible by the Polish leadership's resolute measures of 13 December 1981, when the declaration of the state of emergency put an end to the subversive actions and gradually, step by step, established conditions for redeeming the situation and for going over to further development of socialist construction. In such a situation, the reactionary circles in the West made absolutely no secret of their hopes that the pope's second visit to Poland might again introduce certain allergy-inducing elements into this development; they even openly spoke of a new political earthquake in the Polish People's Republic. At the same time, it is nevertheless logical that the pope's new trip to the Polish People's Republic -- a "pilgrimage of national hope," as it was called by Monsignore Silverstrini, the Vatican's representative of the Council for the Church's External Affairs -- evoked great attention also in the socialist countries, and among many progressive people in the world who had had the opportunity to acquaint themselves closer with the methods of political clericalism. In fact, many of them still remember certain endeavors shown during the first trip of this pontiff, namely to demonstrate that Polish Catholicism is a political force, and to formulate, in a phase of an aggravated economic situation, demands which were pleasing to the eye and popular among the masses, but which seriously complicated, in their consequences, the social and economic situation. It was no coincidence that that trip and the ambitions of the "Slav Pope" were at that time called a "bold challenge to communism."

ACTUALLY, EVEN CERTAIN CURRENT TENDENCIES IN THE VATICAN'S SO-CALLED "EASTERN POLICY," WHICH INDICATE A CERTAIN ENDEAVOR TO COMPLICATE THE RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL LIFE IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND GRADUALLY TO INFLUENCE THE NATIONAL CHURCHES, TO MAKE THEM MEDDLE MORE ACTIVELY, IN THE POLITICAL SENSE, IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' DEVELOPMENT, CANNOT BE EXCLUDED FROM OUR ATTENTION.

Obviously, so far it has not been possible to grasp all the contexts involved, but the substantial aspects are apparent. At the end of the 20th century, one must stop to reflect how it was possible that for all of 8 days in a socialist country, backward, dark clericalism was capable of considerably determining the behavior of a considerable part of the population. But this, of course, was the reality; and obviously, in the face of this reality, the government, too, had to go to the very limit of compromise.

An explicit accord had been achieved between the leadership of the state and that of the episcopate on cooperation in preparations for this visit and its course, as well as in the efforts to make the visit contribute to what is most important for the state and the Polish people -- the strengthening of national understanding and the normalization of development.

Such a decision was no simple thing for the state leadership, for the pope was being invited to a country in which Catholicism had become deeply anchored. A considerable part of the hierarchy and clergy is openly developing activities there which, as was declared by many state representatives, have nothing in common with a religious mission or the emphasized charitable activity of the church; these activities are aiming to become a kind of counterbalance to political and state power. Some church officials have made no secret of suggestions to raise the church above everybody else, to grant it the role of mediator and judge between the society and the bodies of the people's power. But this naturally presupposes a further consolidation of the Church's authority and influence in the society's public and private life.

All these issues have been weighed and taken into consideration.

However, the press, but also the Sejm, directed their attention time and again to the existing situation in which a part of the clergy and clerics are publicly acting against the Government of the Polish People's Republic, actively attacking it, scandalizing and slandering it; in which certain priests are calling from the pulpit for a "holy war" against "atheists and Marxists."

Despite this, in the endeavor to mainifest its goodwill to conduct a dialogue so as to contribute to further improving relations between the state and the Catholic Church and to consolidating the cooperation in suitable spheres, and also in the endeavor to deepen the process of stabilizing relations, the government agreed to the episcopate proposal to invite, together with the episcopate, the pope to visit the Polish People's Republic on 16-23 July, on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the Icon of the Virgin Mary of Czestochowa. But the state's expectations from the church, and thus also from the pope, were unambiguously expressed by General W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the congress of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth -- PRON: "We are counting on the church, as an institution, to be capable of harmonizing the nature of its religious mission with respect for the domestic and international interests of our state."

Part of the agreement between the government, the episcopate, and the Vatican was also an accord on the purely religious nature of the pope's visit, which was to have been oriented toward the festivities in Czestochowa, mentioned above, and toward other religious motivations, such as the coronation of several icons of the Virgin Mary; the emphasis on Maximilian Kolbe's significance; the beautification of three Polish persons formerly from the religious orders; the consecration of new churches; and so forth. This principle was reaffirmed several times, both by the representatives of the episcopate and by Vatican representatives, and the pope himself.

Thus it can be justly said that, within the framework of the visit's preparations, an accord was reached between the state, the Vatican, and the episcopate that the course of the visit should be peaceful and dignified, and should help influence positive social development in the Polish People's Republic. In this sense, a lot of organizational and auxiliary work was carried out at the state's expense; hundreds of people strained to materialize it and considerable resources of all kinds were spent, which could have been used for other purposes and for the benefit of the entire society.

BUT THE COMMENTARIES OF MOST WESTERN COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA SHOWED A COMPLETELY DIFFERENT TENOR; THEY REGARDED THE TRIP OF JOHN PAUL II AS A SOURCE OF NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR ATTACKING THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND ITS CONSOLIDATION PROCESS, AND TO ENCOURAGE THE WEAKENED COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY FORCES, WHICH WERE BEING URGED TO UNDERTAKE OPEN POLITICAL ACTION.

In view of the international experience -- particularly with the American secret services, which did not shrink even from the basest fraud or the most drastic provocation -- certain other reflections also acquired a very specific significance. The cultivation of uncertainty, nervousness, and tension, the expectation of reversals, which the peace-spoiling figures are regularly dreaming about, but also the bad experience with the treachery of political clericalism, which makes use of nationalism and all possible forms for its political goals -- all this was the stage-setting for the visit of Pope John Paul II to the Polish People's Republic.

In the same way that the visit preparation phase was controversial, the several-day visit of John Paul II in Poland took place in the same spirit. Because, apart from the religious aspects, those days were marked by the endeavor of the Vatican and the Polish episcopate to gain political capital, too, and to push through such purely "religious" demands as the lifting of the state of emergency; the declaration of a general amnesty; the release of sentenced persons and persons being investigated; the "renewal" of human and civil rights; and the reemployment of persons fired from their jobs for activities hostile to the state; and to do all this even prior to the pope's arrival. At the same time, the demand was made for a meeting between the pope and L. Walesa. The government rejected these demands and pushed through the concept mentioned above -- the concept of a dialogue and a search for ways leading to an all-round establishment of prerequisites of decreasing tension in Europe. At the same time, the government expressed the hope that the visit would take place in an atmosphere of peace and dignity, necessary for such an event.

As regards the conclusions drawn from the pope's visit, one can point out even today some of its main features. The overall course of the pope's stay in Poland was reflected in certain positive aspects. Above all, peace and order essentially reigned during the visit. Even certain expected prerequisites have materialized. The visit took place in spite of opposition to it among numerous influential circles both in the West and also in the Catholic Church itself; and it took place at the time that was agreed upon, within the planned program, and in the awareness of the serious nature of the times.

The visit confirmed Poland's and the Vatican's concurrence of opinion on the current frontiers of the Polish People's Republic and their inviolability, on peace, and the necessity of preventing the arms race and a nuclear catastrophe.

At the same time, the visit confirmed the expediency of resolving the accumulation of world problems through talks and peaceful cooperation.

Despite the internal and external forces that are striving by every means to weaken the consolidation effort, the visit indicated certain possible shifts in relations between the state and the church. But above all, if we compare it with the recent past, it confirmed that a stabilization of the social and political life, which was achieved in consequence of the policy pursued by the state bodies since December 1981, is gradually taking place.

Likewise, the talks with the state representatives, and particularly with Comrade W. Jaruzelski, have left nobody in doubt that the political realities and further development will remain unchanged, as will Poland's orientation toward the socialist community and construction. The talks have thus given an apt reply to all enemies: Namely, that the pope's visit will not change the present course and that the government will continue consolidating the socialist state and following the principles and ideals of socialism.

ON THE OTHER HAND, ABOVE ALL, JOHN PAUL II HIMSELF NEVER LEFT ANYBODY IN DOUBT, FROM THE VERY FIRST MOMENT OF HIS VISIT, ABOUT HIS OWN IDEAS ON THE ROLE OF RELIGION AND THE EFFECTS OF ITS IDEOLOGY ON THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE IN POLAND'S PRESENT PHASE. NOR DID HE LEAVE ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE POSITIONS HE HOLDS WITH REGARD TO THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM. Although his speeches were mostly held in the form of religious meditations and varied in their intensity of emphasis and urgency, they also contained many invectives, the contents of which did not have to be translated for anybody to make them more intelligible.

As early as his opening speech at the Warsaw Airport, he expressed his spiritual ties with the "imprisoned." In his first sermon in Warsaw, and similarly in other places, he declared that -- together with all his compatriots, particularly those feeling most painfully the bitterness of disappointment, humiliation, sufferings, the deprivation of freedom, injustice, and downtrodden human dignity -- he is placing himself under Christ's cross to honor the extraordinary jubilee of the year of redemption on Polish soil. With clearcut political invectives, he assessed the legacy of the deceased Cardinal Wyszynski.

In Czestochowa, in several sermons devoted to the issues of national sovereignty, "national freedom," the "freedom of the homeland that had renewed its dignity as a sovereign state in recent years," and recalling the dangers of endeavors of a "foreign power" striving to destroy the nation, and stressing that "in 1980 the workers arose in their own cause, with the Scriptures and a prayer on their lips," he devoted his main attention to the youth. From the pontiff's own lips the youth received praise above all for their assistance to the imprisoned and the interned, to those fired from jobs, and to their families. Christian humanism and morale received a new lesson there; but they were also imbued with a very clearcut political content.

All the speeches and gestures were well-considered and purposefully aimed at all strata of the population. He skillfully made use of examples from history, as well as from various religious sources, particularly quotes from the Bible.

He based his appeals for a fight for sovereignty, freedom, and justice on the "August accords" as a condition for dialogue. He recalled the Gdansk Diocese, and the suffering nation. He devoted his visit to the Niepokolanow to emphasizing the need to strengthen Catholicism in the life of friars and among private farmers.

In Czestochowa, he encouraged the youth to maintain an idealistic world outlook; in Poznan he addressed farmers; in Katowice, he devoted his attention to the social doctrine and the workers' class, especially to miners and metalworkers, and also cast doubts on the newly emerging trade unions. In Wroclaw, he oriented himself toward the intelligentsia, particularly the academically-educated intelligentsia; and in Krakow, he addressed the Polish cultural intelligentsia. In his meditations he did not even notice certain politically formulated slogans on boards, or the "pilgrims'" shouts recalling, in connection with his reflections, the dissolved counterrevolutionary Solidarity organization and its "merits." The question involuntarily crops up whether that person from among the entourage of the Vatican representatives, who was quoted by the American periodical NEWSWEEK, was not right in declaring: "The pope felt that the spirit of the Polish people is weakened (by the stabilization of the situation) and needs to be reawakened again. He left Poland in the belief that he had achieved this aim."

The government reacted to this situation with several sharp protests, which were conveyed by J. Urban, the government's press spokesman. Among other things, he pointed out that certain groups of participants in church assemblies attempt political provocations and the instigation of street disturbances, which could negatively influence future relations between church and state. On another occasion it was announced that many actions, for instance the raising of hands as a sign of victory and the various shouted slogans, had been organized especially for the cameras of Western journalists. After all, it was no secret that even many of the believers and also nonbelievers disagreed with the political aspects of the pronouncements made by the pope or by various other elements, and condemned them with disappointment.

It therefore seems that the opinion held by many observers and commentators is not unjustified -- the opinion that John Paul II strove to foist on the government and the people the view that only a "dialogue" between the state and the opposition forces concealing themselves behind the "nation" could ensure a kind of social justice; and that this "dialogue" must be conducted under the condition that Poland must remain sovereign and in the middle, between East and West, since the state's cultural character also stems from the West, and the church must do everything to preserve this fact.

With this view then touchingly corresponded some other of the pope's statements, saying that under these circumstances the United States would certainly change its attitude toward the Polish People's Republic and offer much economic relief. U.S. President R. Reagan also speedily emphasized the earnestness of the pontifical reflections -- or, better said, offers -- and even submitted a whole list of such kinds of relief that the Polish People's Republic could expect should it comply with the pope's pious wishes.

During his visit, Pope John Paul II did not drop his demand to personally meet with L. Walesa. According to some Western journalists, he substantiated his stance with the interest on the part of and pressure from the side of some NATO countries' politicians, as well as with a moral obligation vis-a-vis Walesa. In view of this "specific position" of the pope, the government manifested good will and a very brief meeting took place within the framework of the visit's private part.

The interesting aspect of the meeting, of course, is the fact that not only Walesa was disappointed, but also a certain Father V. Levi, chief editor of the Vatican daily OBSERVATORE ROMANO, who -- in an editorial devoted to that meeting -- wrote that Walesa lost his struggle with the Polish regime, and that he is a personality who is practically on the way out.

Although there had been conjectures in the Italian press that Levi wrote the editorial at the direction of someone in the Vatican Secretariat or even directly of the papal curia, Levi had to resign from his post on his own accord.

At the end of the visit, particularly following the government protests against the pope's clearly politically motivated appearances, the Vatican expended maximum efforts to firm up its view that what is involved is the purely religious character of the pope's pilgrimage. The statement of the pope's press spokesman stressed that not the pope, but "some international information media interpret the pope's journey and words in a context that attaches to them intentions of a political character." The press spokesman declared that "nothing would be more in contradiction with the Holy Father's intentions," who many times clearly affirmed the exclusively religious and moral character of his visit in Poland. Nonetheless, the Western information media stress that the "religious rhetoric" can hardly deceive anybody, that the pope's appearances had and could not have anything but a political character. The Austrian daily VOLKSSTIMME even says that it is clear that the pope "was not politicking, but only painted political issues in religious colors."

The pope's visit did not become another cold war detonator. The standpoint of the Government of the Polish People's Republic states that the underground and opposition forces in Poland -- strenuously driven by Western radios -- had many times tried to exploit political rallies for their shameful political objectives.

That, understandably, can in no way obscure the fact that the leadership of socialist Poland and the head of the Vatican represent two different sides, which -- as the government's press spokesman said on one occasion -- have differing views on many issues. As it is, the official British news agency declared even before the pope's visit that the "pope will not go to Poland to witness there celebrations of the regime's victory."

Bourgeois information media are speculating that the pope's visit to Pland had led to "recharging the battery" with new strength and faith, which -- after the shock of the state of martial law -- seemed to have been almost exhausted. Bourgeois information media are voicing satisfaction over some of the pope's speeches, which were -- as the Austrian DIE PRESSE says -- "very hard and critical."

Thus, in the given situation, the following question emerges: What influence will the visit by the supreme representative of the Catholic Church have on the ongoing process of consolidation in the society? Does it constitute a step toward national understanding that the government set for itself and with which the church also identifies, or will it strengthen those forces in society that recognize the nation's unity only when chaos prevails in it?

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC GAVE A CLEAR AND PRINCIPLED ANSWER TO THE SPECULATIONS OF FORCES HOSTILE TO SOCIALISM. THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS A SOCIALIST AND WORLDLY STATE, AND WILL REMAIN SO ALSO IN THE FUTURE. THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC WILL REMAIN A FIRM ALLY OF THE USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, A RELIABLE LINK IN THE WARSAW PACT AND CEMA. Understandably, this stance cannot reduce or diminish awareness of the immense difficulties and complexities that confront the Polish People's Republic in its further development in the future, and that certainly cannot be approached from a position of any illusions. That, obviously, also applies as regards the results of John Paul II's visit, which, by its content and orientation, pursued introducing long-term alien and disintegrative elements into the development of Polish socialist society.

Understandably, the visit by the head of the Vatican to the Polish People's Republic is, above all, the affair of those two countries. Nevertheless, numerous aspects of the visit, especially the appearances of John Paul II, evoke attention in wider, international-political contexts. They force one to compare words with other words and especially words with deeds. They force one to ponder the role the Vatican plays or wants to play in current world developments, as well as the often differing trends that emerge here.

The first such connection that comes to mind is that between the course of the pope's visit to Poland and the commitments solemnly adopted by the Vatican and confirmed by Cardinal Casaroli in signing the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki, in the summer of 1975.

The very first prin iple that the Vatican signed in Helsinki was the solemn commitment of all participating states to "mutually respect their right to freely choose and develop their political, social, economic, and cultural system as well as the right to stipulate their laws and regulations." The pope, as the head of one of the participating states, was now visiting another state, one that had opted for the socialist social system and, in accordance with this, stipulated the respective laws and regulations, including those on the need to protect it. No one has the right to cast doubt on this fact. Regardless of his views, the head of another state must respect this reality. At variance with this, as has already been concretely shown, John Paul II considered it possible not only to proclaim his differing class views on essentially the whole range of social problems but, in accordance with these views, to publicly voice the corresponding demands and appeals. The question arises of what this means, in fact. Is this, perhaps, a manifestation of the tendency of some circles of the Vatican to edit the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference? Or is it merely a certain opportunistic concession to the pressures of other Western political forces? At any rate, it should be clear that a realistic approach to the present international development, including further negotiations between the Vatican and the socialist countries, can hardly be based on such "inconsistencies."

In the sixth principle of the Final Act, the Vatican committed itself to refrain, "irrespective of mutual relations," from any direct or indirect interference in "affairs that fall within the internal authority of another participating state." However, many of the pope's statements actually touched, to put it mildly, on affairs "falling within the internal authority" of bodies of the Polish People's Republic. Here, too, it is necessary to reiterate that without the strict observance of the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, there can hardly be any reasonable and constructive dialogue, for which the Vatican circles are also so urgently calling.

"The pope of human rights." This pretentious title was conferred on John Paul II by journalists during his tour of the United States, after he called it the country of genuine freedom. At approximately the same time, an international group of lawyers arrived at the conclusion that in the United States there is sufficient evidence of systematic violation of human rights and national minority rights, including the policy of racial discrimination and segregation. In a country in which there is still the "freedom" to exploit man; where there is unemployment, social insecurity, and the fear of tomorrow; where presidents, popular singers, and Black children are being murdered; and where racial hatred erupts in bloody massacres, there the pope was paying tribute to the Statue of Liberty as a symbol of the United States where "the dignity of every human being is respected, religious feelings are supported...and the right to religious freedom is deeply rooted."

THIS WAS NOT THE FIRST TIME, AND THE WORLD MUST OBVIOUSLY BE REMINDED OF THIS, THAT THE SO FREQUENTLY PROCLAIMED UNIVERSALISM OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PROVED TO HAVE ITS SHARPLY DEFINED CLASS LIMITS. These stand out with particular distinction when we juxtapose the individual trips of the head of church around the world.

Incidentally, even many bourgeois information media are beginning to take increasing notice of this. The latest example was precisely the pope's trip to the Polish People's Republic and his tour of eight Central American countries, which also attracted considerable attention. After all, the presence of the highest church representative in this dangerous hotbed of tension could not but elicit conflicting [rozporna] expectations and hopes. And if for no other reason, then for the fact that during his last visit to Europe, President Reagan did not fail to remind the pope that both of them share the same interest in Central America: the struggle against communism.

During his tour of these countries, the pope set himself the unrealistic goal of convincing people who live in miserable social conditions that a remedy can only be brought about by nonrevolutionary means, which he called "the peaceful path of the paupers' reconciliation with the rich." With all the weight of his authority, he again warned the priests of popular churches against meddling in sociopolitical issues, in conflicts between the poor and the rich, telling them to devote themselves solely to their spiritual and pastoral tasks. He addressed these words with special emphasis to some priests who are members of the Government of Nicaragua and who are on the side of the struggle for a happier tomorrow.

The pope's pathetic "calls for peace and an end to wars and brutal murders" and his prayers for "reconciliation" thus had to resound falsely because they ran counter to the present policy of the Vatican and the pope's specific deeds, by which he clearly took a stand on the side of the reactionary, antipopular forces.

How can one assess, from these viewpoints, the pope's enormous concern about the life and human rights of citizens living in a country that, admittedly, went through difficult moments but which is, in its essence, a country that fully respects and protexts the human rights of its citizens, a country that wants nothing but that all honest citizens and upright people should put their shoulder to the wheel for the benefit of social prosperity? How can one believe in the veracity and sincerity of the assurances of his and the church's solidarity with Polish workers? How is one to understand the meaning and the political content of the statement that he will continue to watch over the just hunger and thirst of his countrymen for justice, a hunger and thirst that spring from healthy Polish spiritual sources, from the dignity of human labor, from patriotism, and from solidarity?

Who gave the pope the right to directly link his open statements about "Solidarity" and trade unions in Poland with remarks about the suppression of the right of free assembly and about the social tenets of the church?

One cannot but agree with the opinion of L'HUMANITE, the French Communist daily, which said: "It seems that the pope's interference in politics exceeds all expectations. The magnificent religious ceremonies at times looked more like politicial meetings. The selfsame pope who recently reproached Central American priests for linking their religious mission with the revolutionary movement in their countries, did not feel bound by these principles in Poland. Many Western information media are exploiting the political content of his sermons to present the pope's visit as a political confrontation between Polish society and the government."

It is thus apparent that the pope's political presentation during all his trips around the world are directed chiefly and primarily against progressive currents. In the Polish People's Republic, he somehow did not find time to take note of the changes in and of the development of his socialist homeland. He forgot to mention, at least, the positive changes in the socialist society. However, as is known, this particularly suits the plans of political clericalism. However, it seems that the differences in the pope's approaches and statements depend primarily on the place of his "great pilgrimage," where he is at the moment.

The available information about the preparations for the pope's trip to neighborly Austria this September, too, confirms that reactionary forces of every ilk are even today taking extensive steps to make sure that this "holy pilgrimage" also serves to further sully the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia. It will surely be interesting to see what the Holy Father will do in the maelstrom of these efforts.

The last 3 days of the visit of John Paul II to the Polish People's Republic coincided with the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, held at that time in the CSSR capital, Prague. A meeting of church representatives was part of the assembly. Representatives of Christians, including many Catholics, as well as Jews, Muslims, Hindus, and Buddhists from all over the world met in Prague to jointly discuss problems in the further struggle for peace and against the danger of a nuclear apocalypse.

The assembly also was addressed by people whose weltanschauung diametrically differed from ours, but together will all consistent defenders of peace they called for a common, determined struggle, because only that can save the "sacred gift of life" and safeguard peace for us and the next generations.

Also, the representatives of churches in Czechoslovakia -- including Catholic ordinaries, Pacem in Terris, the churches' peace committees, and the Christian Peace Conference -- sided with utmost determination with these forces of peace and life on our planet. Perhaps one thing should be mentioned, that correspondents of some bourgeois information media, who love to hunt for various sensations concerning our country -- and no lie is bad enough for them -- showed, for example, very little interest in the moving and rousing speeches by Czechoslovak Roman Catholic bishops, the capitular vicar, and other supreme church representatives in attendance.

The resolute peace voice of the meeting of church circles in Prague is not an isolated one in the present world. THE ENDEAVOR TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF MANKIND AND SAFEGUARD A PEACEFUL FUTURE IS A TREND THAT, IN THE CURRENT CHURCH WORLD, TOO, CONSTITUTES A MIGHTY AND, DOUBTLESSLY, LONG-TERM CURRENT.

In the first 3 days of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, John Paul II was in the neighboring Polish People's Republic. But those rousing appeals, which sounded with such unambiguousness and conviction from Prague, unfortunately, received neither his support nor even a reaction from him, not even a single kind word.

TWO FRANCISCAN FATHERS UNEXPECTEDLY RELEASED

AU041255 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1215 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Plzen -- Two Franciscan fathers who were sentenced to several months imprisonment in mid-July in Plzen have been unexpectedly released.

The two clergymen were arrested last spring in the course of a nationwide police operation against the Franciscan Order.

The fathers had been sentenced for "illegally harboring" a young man in the Franciscan Order and for drawing up "unauthorized" religious texts.

HUSAK RECEIVES BENIN PARTY DELEGATION 2 AUG

LD021726 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today a delegation of the Benin Popular Revolutionary Party headed by Politburo member and Minister of Public Works Gado Girigissou.

The delegation, that arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee, delivered to Gustav Husak a message from Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Popular Revolutionary Party and president of the People's Republic of Benin.

During a cordial and comradely discussion, information was exchanged on the situation in the two countries, and activities and tasks of their parties. Cooperation between the parties that contributes to the deepening of relations between Czechoslovakia and Benin was reviewed, and possibilities of its further extension were considered.

Also discussed were some aspects of the international situation, and stress was placed on the need for a united and coordinated course of action by all peace-loving, progressive, and national liberation forces in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and the danger of war, for lasting peace and progress in the world.

Present at the meeting were Milos Jakes, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and Barthelemy Ohouens [words indistinct] minister of industry and energy of Benin.

RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. PROPOSAL TO EASE EMBARGO

DW032017 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Detlev Schmidt commentary]

[Text] According to a NEW YORK TIMES report, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Secretary of Commerce Baldrige have advocated in a study the slackening of the embargo against the Soviet-West European natural-gas pipeline. Meanwhile, this report has been confirmed by the White House. Listen to some remarks by (Detlev Schmidt):

It is rather noteworthy that two highranking representatives at the same time, i.e. the Reagan administration's secretaries of state and commerce, are proposing a slackening of the so-called technology embargo against the Soviet Union. For, after all, barely 1 year has passed since U.S. President Reagan, in violation of international law, interfered in the legal authority of some West European allies and tried to prevent them from partaking in the joint natural-gas venture with the USSR. This, however, was in vain. A few months later the White House was compelled -- presumably to save face -- to give up its arrogant demands.

Irrespective of the foreign-policy setback, the ban on exports by American enterprises that planned to partake in the construction of the Sibirian-West European natural-gas pipeline with their supplies remained in force. In the following period the President even took efforts to expand his legal powers with regard to the embargo.

Seen against this background, it is rather amazing that the two secretaries now are suggesting a slackening of the nonsensical embargo policy against the Soviet Union in their joint strategy paper, which, after all, they have mapped out for the President.

However, it is questionable whether this will amount to a departure from the unsuccessful course of sanctions. What is sure, however, is that with their move the ministers are obviously reacting to the demand by many American enterprises for undisturbed East-West trade. The secretaries' paper, for instance, proposes to allow the delivery of 200 pipe-laying cranes to the Soviet Union. Originally, the Caterpillar Corporation had already intended to make this big deal last year. But, as is known, the implementation of this order was banned by the White House. This has had grave consequences for the biggest U.S. manufacturer of earth-moving and construction machinery. Existing economic difficulties increased enormously. Of the 153,000 people working there, every thrid person has lost his job, and in Peoria, Illinois, even an entire plant was shut down. Ever since these experiences, the town of Peoria and the Caterpillar enterprise have become somewhat synonymous for the boomerang effect of economic blackmailing attempts against the Soviet Union. But that's not all that happened.

It was only shortly after the decisions on the sanctions were known that the development of its own pipe-laying crane was stepped up at the Stolitomakh Soviet tractor factory in the Urals. For some time now, the first high-capacity units have been leaving the conveyer-belt. In some technical parameters they are even superior to the Caterpillar products and have stood their test brilliantly at the pipeline.

However, it is not only this U.S. producer who had to suffer serious economic losses.

It is estimated that the losses inflicted on American enterprises, which were not allowed by Washington to conclude contracts with Soviet firms, amount to a total of several billion dollars, and it turned out that the burdening of the American economy caused by the Reagan administration was absolutely nonsensical and that it has not delayed the building of the pipeline by a single day, in fact, the opposite has happened. The Soviet construction workers just reported that they have laved the gigantic natural-gas pipeline months ahead of schedule, with unprecedented speed.

Notwithstanding the unequivocal failure of Washington's embargo efforts, not everyone there is ready yet to admit the senselessness of economic blackmailing attempts against the Soviet Union. Thus, for instance, the first reaction heard from the Pentagon to the proposal made by the secretaries of state and commerce was that Secretary of Defense Weinberger has come out against any slackening of the embargo.

HONECKER OPENS LEIPZIG SPORTS FESTIVAL

DW260844 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1935 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, marking the opening of the Seventh Sports and Gymnastics Festival and the Ninth Children's and Youth Spartakiad in Leipzig -- live]

[Text] Dear sportsmen and sportswomen, dear people of Leipzig, esteemed foreign guests: The festive hour of the opening of the Seventh Sports and Gymnastics Festival and of the Ninth Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR has come. At a place full of tradition I convey, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and Council of Ministers, our most cordial greeting to all participants from near and far. [applause]

This grand national sports event of the GDR once again unites youth and sportsmen in fair contest, in the efforts for noble goals, in the struggle for peace and socialism. Days full of experience lie ahead. We are convinced that they will illustrate impressively the bloom of physical culture and sports in our socialist homeland.

We can say even now that here in Leipzig, you, dear friends, will add another chapter to the history of the sports festivals. The preparations over several years had been characterized by many initiatives, diligence, and richness of ideas of the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress pertaining to the development of physical culture and sports. You have exemplarily fulfilled your commitments undertaken in the competition of the GDR's DTSB [German Sports and Gymnastics Association] entitled Spartakiad and Sports Festival Relay Race 83. Children's and youth sports, leisure and recreation sports and practice, training and contest activities have experienced a considerable upswing. Our sports aces scored results which truly are impressive. Thus, this time again it became evident that a great mobilizing effect for the broad development of physical culture and sports in the GDR emanates from the sports and gymnastics festivals and from the Spartakiad movement. [applause]

Our party highly values the progress and the good results of the sports movement. Physical culture and sports under socialism serve the well-being of the people and the happiness of man. It is generally known that daily, regular sports activity essentially contributes toward promoting values of character and personality that are needed in life. This is why our party and our socialist state for more than three decades have been devoting great attention to physical culture and sports. Their comprehensive promotion will be an inalienable element of our policy in the future as well. [applause]

Dear friends, as we all know, life does not stop at what we have achieved. In the eighties, too, life produces special requirements in all social fields, requirements which we must meet. At the same time, new potentials and possibilities emerge from the dynamic development of our republic. It is important to utilize these potentials, and we are firmly convinced that they will contribute toward further promoting physical culture and sports in our socialist GDR. [applause]

Dear sportswomen and sportsmen, dear comrades and friends, love for peace and respect for life -- these are words of the great French humanist Baron de Coubertin who, on the threshold of our century helped the Olympic festivals of antiquity to be reborn on a new basis. They properly express the humanist and peace-promoting basic concern of the Olympic idea. Only in the endeavor for a peaceful world do sports, the Olympic movement, find a way toward a safe future.

Commensurate with the characteristics of socialism, the GDR is doing its part to implement the noble goals of the Olympic movement. The sports festival and the Spartakiad will once again be a vivid expression of the fact that our first socialist state of the workers and peasants on German soil is a safe stronghold of peace, a true home of the Olympic idea. [applause]

The increased tension in the international situation imbues the peoples with grave concern. As a result of the course of confrontation and arms buildup by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, world peace is being seriously threatened. But mankind does not want to perish in a nuclear inferno. It does not want any new U.S. missiles; it wants disarmament in the East and West on the basis of equality and equal security. [applause]

Mankind wishes to live with safe prospects for the future and without fear of war. A nuclear disaster must be prevented, and, dear friends and comrades spo.tsmen, it can be prevented. too, if all peace forces of the world -- of which our socialist community is the strongest -- act in unison. Then there will be peace. [applause]

The Soviet Union, the GDR. and the other socialist states from their Moscow meeting sent out the call to the world not to lose any time and to guarantee peace. They advocated practical steps for averting the danger of war, and to this end, they addressed concrete proposals to the United States and the other NATO countries. The peoples expect the West to react in a positive manner. We support the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. We consider the dialogue between politicians from East and West an important element of international relations.

It continues to be most important to prevent another round of the nuclear arms race because it would further complicate the world situation, further intensify the danger of a world war. and seriously burden the relations between the two German states. We agree with all those who say: Continue negotiating rather than counterarming. We raise our voice in concert with all those who called. In the name of mankind, which must continue to live, do away with the NATO missile decision. [applause]

All this, dear friends, is a peace policy that is in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples' it is proof of realism and common sense. But if the imperialist confrontation politicians, in disregard of the will of the peoples, believe they can gain military superiority over socialism and dictate their will to mankind, they are mistaken. A development in which the danger of a world war would emanate again from German soil, from the soil of the FRG, will not be permitted by our countries.

Jointly they muster their whole strength to defend peace and to foil the plans of those who intend to undermine peace. The socialist GDR will always act loyally in keeping with its historical responsibility as a pillar of peace in the heart of Europe. At the deviding line between socialism and capitalism, between the alliances of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO. For us, dear friends, peace is most important. [applause]

We are doing everything to ensure that peace will be preserved for our mothers and fathers, daughters, sons and grandchildren. A strong, unimpeachable socialism is at the same time a safe guarantor of peace.

This is confirmed by the experience of more than three decades of postwar history in Europe up to the present day. The working people of the GDR therefore intend to strengthen our socialist fatherland through manifold initiatives and diligent work, and through the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

With pleasure and satisfaction we state that in this connection our youth also stands in the first line. Through manifold activities in the FDJ peace drive, the young generation is making significant achievements for the further flourishing and the reliable protection of our socialist GDR. We persistently implement the tested course of the main task concerning its unity of economic and social policies designed to safeguard the achieved material and cultural living standards of the people and to develop them step by step.

Dear sportsmen, in uncounted training hours you have prepared yourself with great enthusiasm, diligence, and conscientiousness for the Leipzig sports festival day, so you are well prepared to demonstrate your abilities in the sports activities and at the conclusion of the festival at the Spartakiade of people's sports and international competitions as well as in the numerous other events. I wish every one of you much success and unforgettable days in this beautiful host city. [applause, shouts, whistles]

As here, it will be demonstrated in many mass sports events taking place at the same time in plants, communities, towns, recreation camps, and vacation places that sports activities belong to the everyday life of millions of people of our republic. May the sports festival and the Spartakiad represent a powerful manifestation of socialism and peace and a passionate commitment of the youth and the sportsmen to our socialist fatherland, the GDR. [applause, shouts]

Dear friends, may the sports festival and the Spartakiad become a festival of the joy of living, an impressive demonstration of achievements of socialist physical culture and sports. May a new impetus emanate from the festive days of Leipzig for the further development of physical culture and sports. In this light I declare the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth Children's and Youth Spartakiad of the GDR to be opened. Long live sports. [applause, shouts]

HONECKER SENDS CABLE TO EGYPT'S MUBARAK

LD231013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0416 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jul (ADN) -- Traditional relations between the GDR and Egypt will develop further and deepen also on the basis of common interests in maintaining world peace and in strengthening international security for the benefit of both peoples. This certainty is expressed in a telegram of greetings which Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of Egypt's national day.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, sent a greetings telegram to Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of Egypt.

HONECKER GREETS KPRP ON ITS ANNIVERSARY

BK151342 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1100 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Jul (SPK) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, has sent "his most cordial congratulations" in a message to the KPRP [Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party] Central Committee on the occasion of the KPRP's 32nd anniversary (28 June).

The message said, among other things:

Your party is the leading political force of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. It continues to lead the Kampuchean people's struggle for the country's rebirth, the strengthening of the fatherland in every field, and to fulfill the historic resolution of its fourth congress, and has followed the path of Marxism-Leninism to grow both ideologically and organizationally.

The fruitful cooperation between our two parties and peoples is being strengthened and is developing further on the basis of the bilateral agreement of friendship and cooperation in the interests of socialism and peace. The SED and the people of the GDR will further strengthen the relations of fraternal solidarity with the KPRP and energetically and constantly support the PRK in the reconstruction and defense of its sovereignty as well as in the struggle for its recognition in the international arena.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO ANTIDISCRIMINATION CONFERENCE

LD011644 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1353 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Aug (ADN) -- May the Second World Conference Against Racism and Racial Discrimination help to mobilize world public opinion even more strongly to remove all forms of racial discrimination! This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a message of greetings to the conference. This was all the more urgent since a serious threat to peace and international security emanated from racist and fascist regimes.

The message continues: "The GDR, whose existence is extremely closely linked with the eradication of fascism and racism, feels that the struggle against national oppression, racial discrimination, and apartheid constitutes an inseparable part of its foreign policy. Its deep sympathy and active support goes to those peoples who, led by their legitimate liberation organizations, are fighting against national and social oppression, for the implementation of the inalienable right to self-determination, be it in southern Africa, in the Middle East, or Latin America."

The citizens of the GDR are following with growing concern the inhuman apartheid policy of the South African regime, the greetings message says. A white minority is pursuing a policy of force and terror over the majority of the South African population, with the tolerance and open support of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. By means of continuous, aggressive acts against sovereign neighboring states, the regime is trying to prevent national independence and social progress in the region. This has been reflected anew by the executive of South African patriots, the barbaric air attack on Maputo, and the continued aggression against Angola.

The GDR decisively rejects all forms of discrimination and suppression of people because of their race, color, or ethnic origins -- which were abused in order to implement selfish imperialist power and economic interests.

The message concludes by saying that "together with all those concerned with freedom, independence, and human dignity, the people and Government of the GDR will work for the implementation of the UN resolutions aimed at overcoming racial oppression and exploitation throughout the world."

HOFFMANN ADDRESS TO MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

LD212156 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Speech by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, to the graduates of the Friederich Engels Military Academy in Dresden at the commencement ceremony on 21 July -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade graduates, please accept my cordial congratulations on this occasion. To these congratulations I should add the thanks of the party and state leadership, and of Erich Honecker personally, for your achievements and your work in studying the sciences [words indistinct].

Comrade graduates, you start your service in the troop and leadership organs at a time when the GDR people's efforts are directed at safeguarding peace and further shaping the advanced socialist society. In view of the confrontation policy and war preparations of imperialism's most aggressive circles, the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of our socialist military coalition must cope with a fateful responsibility. The decisive task at present is to check the imperialist adventurers and maintain peace by preserving the military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism.

Commensurate with the changing situation, we have to learn the lessons for increasing the fighting strength and the combat-readiness of our armed forces, their organization and equipment, their training and education, and their deployment and mobilization readiness. This includes the implementation of the necessary countermeasures as announced by the Moscow summit meeting of the socialist states by the joint armed forces in the event of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG and the other Western European NATO countries. This also includes intensifying all the areas of our military activity, increasing the effectiveness of the efforts of all the members of our armed forces, and being better prepared for armed struggle than the imperialist opponent at all times and in every location.

You, comrade graduates, are asked to pace yourselves at the forefront of the fight of the Army members and frontier soldiers to assure the military protection of our (?socialist) development and for the defense of peace. For this I wish you success in your work, good health for you and your families, and happiness in your personal life.

MUECKENBERGER, CZYREK HOLD TALKS IN WARSAW

LD032144 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] President of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, Erich Mueckenberger, and PZPR Politburo member Jozef Czyrek discussed questions related to the further development of fraternal cooperation between the parties and peoples of Poland and the GDR in Warsaw today.

Both countries have a common responsibility to intensify their activities for peace and security in view of the escalation of the imperialist policy of aggression.

Erich Mueckenberger heads the delegation, which is in the Polish People's Republic on a fact-finding visit at the invitation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING ENVOY TO ALGERIA -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received GDR Ambassador Edgar Roeder this weekend for a farewell visit. Both agreed that all opportunities to expand economic cooperation even more rapidly should be used. Referring to the international situation, the president praised the consistent peace policy pursued by the socialist states. Algeria for its part was striving for the resolution of existing hotbeds of tension, especially in Africa and the Middle East. [Summary] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 24 Jul 83 LD]

DEPARTING SUDAN AMBASSADOR -- On 7 July Paul Verner, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Osman Nafi Hammad, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, for his farewell visit. The partners in the talk stressed interest in further developing the cooperation between the two states to the benefit of their peoples and for peace and detente. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

BRIKSA IN CUBA -- On Thursday Gerhard Briksa, GDR minister of trade and supply, was received during a work visit in the Republic of Cuba by Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the State Council of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The consultation concentrated on further developing cooperation between the two countries, in particular, on implementing the government agreement on jointly setting up a citrus-processing enterprise in Cuba. The concentration of scientific-technological cooperation on the rationalization of the trade and supply processes of the two countries was also discussed. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTER -- A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Minister Svetla Daskalova was in the GDR at the invitation of Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and minister of justice. In the talks the minister discussed topical tasks and the further cooperation of the ministries of justice of the two countries. The exchange of experiences centered on questions of the qualification of the courts' work. The guests informed themselves about the organization and the working methods of the GDR courts at the Berlin Koepenick District Court and the Halle Bezirk Court. The Bulgarian delegation was received by Josef Streit, general prosecuting attorney of the GDR, and Guenter Sarge, first vice president of the Supreme Court. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION -- On 8 July Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs, received a delegation of the France-GDR Parliamentarian Friendship Group in the Senate of the French Republic headed by its president, Pierre Matraja. It is in the GDR for an official friendship visit. Krolikowski reported on the attitude of the GDR concerning topical international questions and referred in this context to the joint declaration of the Moscow meeting of leading representatives of socialist states. They stressed the importance of actively working to bridle the arms race and improving the international situation. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Jul 83 pp 1-2 AU]

ARGENTINE MINISTRY OFFICIAL -- Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, received for a talk Ambassador Arnoldo Listre, general director of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Argentina. They noted that there is agreement between the two sides to increase efforts to preserve and strengthen peace and avoid a nuclear war. They also support efficient measures of armament limitation and disarmament. Ambassador Listre was in Berlin for consultations with Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy foreign minister. The talk concentrated on bilateral and international questions and discussed the situation in Central America, the Caribbean, and the South Atlantic. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

'DIALOGUE' MEMBERS ARRESTED, ACTIVISTS EXPELLED

WA041400 West Berlin DIE TAGESZEITUNG in German 22 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by Balthasar Riemenschneider: "'Dialogue' Peace Group Dissolving"]

[Text] Budapest -- The expulsion of 15 West European peace activists from a joint peace camp in Hungary has thrown the peace group "Dialogue" into an existential crisis. What the consequences of this will be are still open. The expulsion decision and the temporary arrest of 20 Hungarian participants was the most spectacular, politically repressive measure of the Kadar regime in recent years. Intensified domestic repression has been evident since the end of last year. With this action against "Dialogue" Kadar obviously wanted to clarify the situation before his visit to Moscow and demonstrate to his Soviet hosts that the "Hungarian model" also had limits and narrow ones at that.

Granted that expulsion is a spectacular measure to take, the question of why the only independent, nongovernment Hungarian peace organization had to suffer such consequences requires another explanation. There are two decisive reasons for this: the youth and inexperience of its members and its concept up to now.

"Dialogue" was founded only a year ago to speak up in favor of disarmament with an intrabloc grass roots voice. The people who banded together in this amazingly fast growing organization were for the most part under the age of 20. One of the smartest members of the Hungarian opposition, Gaspar Tamas Miklos, who is familiar with several activities, thinks that it is more a cultural movement than a directly political one. Thus it was more of a competitor to the communist youth organization KISZ than to the official Peace Council.

The policy pursued by the leading "Dialogue" representatives was strictly legal. It dealt mainly with the Hungarian Peace Council. The only independent action that it had taken was its stand at the peace demonstration in early May in Budapest where "Dialogue" appeared with its own 400-member-strong block. It carefully disassociated itself from the Hungarian opposition.

At the April general meeting in Visegard, sharp conflict had arisen concerning this course of action, particularly in regard to concentrating on negotiations to "coordinate" between "Dialogue" and the official Peace Council. The faction that insisted on maintaining strict legality was in the minority and retreated from further activity. Its best known spokesman was Ferenc Koeszegi. This still does not, however, have immediate consequences. Even the expulsion by the Hungarian police of 4 women from Greenham Common on 4 July was silently tolerated without public protest.

The conclusion drawn by "Dialogue" during the weekend is that agreement, as before, could no longer be possible. The police made it clear to those detained that "Dialogue" would no longer be tolerated and thus would be a banned organization. There was not a word uttered by the official Peace Council, which had been the main interlocutor up to now, regarding the incident.

The dissolution of "Dialogue" does not mean that this is the end of the Hungarian peace movement. Individual aktivs and locals have already said that they would continue. It cannot be said in what form or with what program it would be continued since the members themselves are not sure.

The repression against the formerly legal "Dialogue" has made one thing quite clear: namely that it had nothing to do with the question of program (since differences between the Peace Council and "Dialogue" were minimal) or with that of "socialist legality," but it had to do with the fact that here was an organization that had been formed independently of the prescribed semiofficial institutions. This could not be tolerated. Thus an attempt for a new start had to be made: Either move toward a more or less voluntary integration into the official Peace Council or go one step further in the direction of the opposition and its methods.

ECONOMIST NYERS INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

AU031404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 83 p 6

[Andrzej Dzierzanowski interview with Rezso Nyers, Hungarian economist: "Continuing the Reform"; Budapest, date not given]

[Text] In a resolution that it adopted the MSZMP Central Committee has decided to continue economic reform in the shape it was introduced in 1968. This decision has ended a period of discussion during which, generally speaking, two views confronted one another on the need to make radical changes in the way the economy is managed at present and in the further development of the reform. I asked the well-known Hungarian economist Professor Rezso Nyers for an interview on this subject.

The MSZMP Central Committee, Prof R. Nyers says, has agreed to continue the economic solutions that were introduced 15 years ago. We are not in any easy situation right now. At the last Central Committee plenum we examined not only how to achieve the goals set by the current 5-year plan, but also how to perform the tasks we are faced with until the end of the eighties. The world economic recession and the tension in East-West relations are having a negative influence on the economy. Conditions were different and more favorable when we introduced the reform.

[Dzierzanowski] Were the difficulties that are so apparent in the world economy today taken into consideration 15 years ago?

[Nyers] We did not count on a world idyll. We were aware that capitalism experiences periodic crises. In my opinion, the recession should not act as a brake on the development of our reform; on the contrary, it should encourage it. One must be aware, however, of the fact that the deteriorating international relations in the world and the political tension are having a nasty effect on the economy, and not only on my country's economy.

The easing of political conflicts lies not only in Hungary's interests, but in the interests of all countries, including Western ones.

Let us return to our difficulties. Hungary is in a special situation: We are a country practically without raw materials. Raw materials dominate our imports. We are purchasing more and more raw materials from the capitalist countries. We cannot afford to purchase more of the "technology" we need so much. I believe the above situation will continue into the near future.

The years 1968-73 were a very good period for us. An accelerated development of the economy occurred, society's standard of living rose, market equilibrium was achieved, and we attained a favorable balance in our foreign trade. In the years 1973-78, we began to feel world troubles and the situation inside CEMA changed. This made us face the following dilemma: Should we continue the reform or should we go back to the old methods? Various opinions were put forward by politicians and economists.

Toward the end of the seventies, it became clear to sober-thinking people that development of the reform was necessary. The next to last Central Committee plenum put a dot over the "i" by including this development in an official political document. Now the problem is what happens next.

I would like to dwell on one extremely important problem. Years ago, we were in favor of producing as wide a range of products as possible. This conviction became preserved in people's mentality. We must produce a lot, and right now that is understandable. For example, we must produce the same amount of food, and maybe even more. But we cannot do this by old methods, in other words, we cannot do this whatever the cost. We have to calculate the necessary outlay, production costs, and profit. We cannot afford to export [as published] more food, for where is the necessary money to come from? In every branch of the economy, a comparison between outlay and results must be the prime task.

Therefore it is necessary to change the people's way of thinking and their approach to the economy. This cannot be done immediately. Trade unions and sociopolitical organizations have a huge area of activity here. With their help, society should begin to perceive these problems differently.

There is nothing to hide: we have supported average work in our propaganda for a long time, forgetting about respect and suitable remuneration for those with high qualifications and those working better than others. We were captivated by investments and we wanted as many investment projects as possible, without due regard to their effectiveness. These are errors which can be sharply felt now that we are in a difficult situation.

[Dzierzanowski] How would one define the nearest strategic goal of developing the reform?

[Nyers] The party leadership, economists, lawyers, all of us are working on the kind of program that will guarantee the way the economy is managed. However, the matter does not lie in the centralization of decisions, but in the efficiency of management. For in the past, the interests of the national economy used to get lost inside large ministries, federations, and headquarters. The second basic goal is the development of the domestic market. The third is to gradually "force" enterprises, by means of various incentives, to produce more and more modern products which are in demand at home and abroad. Enterprise managements should be more determined when making decisions, and they must also cooperate better with the collectives under them.

[Dzierzanowski] You have in mind a further increase in the independence of enterprises?

[Nyers] Yes. Where an enterprise feels restricted concerning its initiatives, mutual relations between managements and workers are not very good. Every decision made at the central level must be formed with the participation of the enterprises and their work forces. The highest level of management should see to it that contacts with the units lower down are good, and it should know what their opinions and views are.

It is necessary to look the truth in the eye: our financial system does not suit the internal interests of enterprises and does not encourage a shaping of good relations between them. This also applies to wages, which are such an important feature. Once the system was good, but today it needs changes because it fails to take into account the hopes of the people and the needs of the economy.

[Dzierzanowski] One decision that brought about different emotions, hopes, and controversies was the decision to make it possible to establish so-called small economic undertakings, including business work partnerships inside work places. What is your view on this subject?

[Nyers] We are analyzing the first experiences gained from this. We are seeking an answer to the question whether one can create small workers' collectives out of larger economic units, what kind of privileges they should have, and which of them are affected by material incentives while performing their work. Partnerships are a way out of the enforced situation in which some enterprises have found themselves. The crux of the matter is that certain work performed during normal hours cannot be remunerated more than the average amount. But wages in partnerships remain in strict connection with the results achieved by the partnerships. The more efficient the work, the better the earnings.

[Dzierzanowski] People are saying that members of partnerships who do not work so well during normal working hours save their strength to work in a partnership which functions outside normal working hours.

[Nyers] According to the data I have, workers perform their basic tasks completely, and after work are capable of achieving good results in a partnership. It turns out that there is a lot of energy, resourcefulness, and inventive thinking inside people. What is important is that partnerships serve to achieve better results in the internal management of enterprises, and this is of course one of the goals of the economic reform. It is necessary to wait for a final assessment because partnerships have been functioning for only 18 months.

[Dzierzanowski] I have heard the view that economic reform in Hungary has outpaced the development of the institutions and practices of socialist democracy. What do you think?

[Nyers] Some say that the existing institutions of socialist democracy should be developed. Others say that it is not the institutions of socialist democracy that should be improved but its practices. I personally think that improving the practices of socialist democracy demands improving the institutions that serve it. Careful discussions are taking place in our party on this subject, and I can see that the need to develop the institutions of socialist democracy is being stressed more and more often. I am convinced that modernizing the system of socialist democratic institutions, widening the scope of social organizations, and involving citizens on a wide scale are essential if economic reform is to succeed in the end.

[Dzierzanowski] Do the citizens have any influence on economic decisions?

[Nyers] Of course they do. Some citizens quite simply take direct part in these decisions. Others, by means of their work and professional activity, either accept the solutions that have been introduced or reject them. Good work is nothing other than approval for the proposed economic system. When we were introducing economic reform in Hungary, the climate for all these innovative economic solutions was excellent. In addition, Hungarian citizens can express their views on economic topics among other subjects via the trade unions. Political life was never dominated by the propaganda of success in Hungary. People have criticized and still criticize various spheres of life and various solutions proposed by the authorities. Obviously, the institutions through which citizens can influence economic affairs and the system of management must be constantly developed. Trade unions must take care that they represent the real interests of their members. Workers must be allowed to have their say more often. By the way, I wish to say that one of the basic mistakes of socialism is concentrating on the average citizen and ignoring educated people with high qualifications, on whom constant progress depends. We must eliminate this obvious error, but it is exceedingly difficult to do so.

[Dzierzanowski] Thank you for the interview.

MANPOWER SCARCITY AT 'HIGH-TEMPERATURE' PLANTS

AU031406 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jul 83 p 3

[Laszlo Karcagi article: "Warm Conditions"]

[Excerpt] It is impossible to examine the position of working people at high-temperature plants with cold objectivity. One only has to spend a few minutes near their workplace before the perspiration begins to pour off one. It is hard to understand, hard to comprehend how these people manage to hold their ground under such awful conditions. It is no accident that foundrymen (metal casters, furnacemen, forgemen) are the heroes of summer season reports. Their number is increasingly dwindling. The older ones are choosing other vocations, ones that offer an easier way of life, or they retire. And replacements have not made up for the reduction in their force for a long time. In many places, high-temperature plants are becoming depopulated.

Enterprises on the Razor's Edge

The appraisal of labor affairs experts of the manpower situation in industry is that it is, in general, more balanced than in previous years. However, they always add to their analysis the observation that there are certain geographical areas, vocations, and jobs for which conditions have not improved, but have rather deteriorated. The high-temperature plants also belong in this sphere.

In metallurgy -- where the majority of the high-temperature plants can be found -- there are no people for one-quarter of the skilled workers' slots. The situation is most serious with regard to pig iron manufacturers, metal casters, forgemen, and furnacemen. (In the latter vocation -- because of the manpower shortage -- 40 percent of working places, on the average, cannot be filled.) The number of semi-skilled workers has decreased, and the number of unskilled workers has been approximately halved since 1975.

However, even these fighures represent only the average. The situation is even worse in certain areas, including the capital, where several negative factors are making their effect felt simultaneously:

It is here that the manpower shortage of industry is the greatest and also here that the technical state of plants is the worst. Production is on the razor's edge at the Csepel works, the Lorinc rolling plant of the Danube iron plant, the Hungarian steel product factory, and elsewhere. The number of shifts has had to be cut in some places and installations and workshops have had to be laid off because there were not enough working hands.

It is not only the present that is alarming: the number of skilled worker apprentices has dropped one half in the past 10 years. There are enterprises, such as the Lenin metallurgical works, for instance, where not a single furnacemen and forge-roller apprentice has sat on the school bench in the past 5 years.

The iron workers' trade union has asked approximately 500 experts, instructors, workers, and industrial apprentices at 11 enterprises and 8 skilled workers' training institutes about what they -- the people concerned -- regard as the reasons for the manpower shortage and how, in their opinion, this situation, which has become untenable, could be changed.

The majority of those asked mentioned, among the first reasons, the obsoleteness of work-places and outdated technology. In most places, equipment is accident-prone and manual work has not bee successfully mechanized. To these come the health hazards -- heat, noise, and dust. Beyond all this, great demands are made on people by working different shifts, the continuous working system, and the taxing of nerves arising from the danger-ous nature of the job and the great responsibility.

Those asked also said that, in their opinion, material and moral recognition are not at all in proportion to the difficulty of the work. The previously preferential wages of the working people of high-temperature plants, such as foundrymen, are increasingly being matched by other branches. In addition, since the introduction of the 5-day working week, the previous advantages of the high-temperature plants, such as the working time reduction and a supplementary vacation, have gradually ceased. And let us add to all this also the fact that metallurgy has found itself in a difficult material position under the impact of the world market recession, that many large enterprises are permanently showing a loss. And it is not an exceedingly reassuring prospect for anyone to go to work at an enterprise that operates at a loss.

We ourselves made enquiries at a few high-temperature plants. We have found that conditions, which are unfavorable in any case, are made even worse by the difficulties arising from the manpower shortage. The lack of semi-skilled workers imposes an increasing burden on skilled workers and those who directly manage production. Not having any other choice, leaders spend a large portion of their time on manual work: they plant themselves in front of productive equipment, and operate cranes and trolleys. Because of this, they have little time to attend to managing production, which further worsens the organization of work, which is not too sound in any case. A large portion of skilled workers is forced to perform semi-skilled jobs. They have to be frequently regrouped between machines and equipment, which also creates bad feelings.

All this shows that the manpower shortage generally worsens discipline as well. Birds of passage, who are practically no use at all, often seek shelter -- not work! -- for a few days or weeks at high-temperature plants. The old skilled workers have to work for them as well. Thus, the manpower situation is worse and the burden that falls on experienced old experts is even greater than we would gather from the statistics.

LAW ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS, SELF-GOVERNMENT

AU020900 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jul 83 pp 3 - 4

[PAP report: "The Law on the System of People's Councils Territorial Self-Government"]

[Text] Below we are publishing a PAP summary of the Law on the System of People's Councils and Territorial Self-Government, which was adopted by the Sejm at its session on 20 July 1983.

General Regulations

Article 1 of the chapter containing the general regulations of the law states that as representative bodies of state power and as basic bodies of people's social self-government in rural parishes, towns, city districts, and voivodships, the people's councils implement the power of the working people in towns and villages, strengthen and develop their achievements, participate in the progressive transformation of society, and safeguard the foundations of the socialist state and the people's rule of law. The people's councils are elected in general, equal, direct, and secret elections for 4 years as of election day. The State Council decrees the elections of the people's councils.

The people's councils participate in developing and implementing state policy, administer all aspects of socioeconomic and cultural development in their own areas, influence the activities of all units of the administration and economy, control these units, seek to meet the needs of the population, protect and exploit economic resources and cultural values in their own areas, and implement territorial self-government tasks in the units of the state's territorial division.

Territorial self-government tasks in the settlements that are separate units within the basic territorial units are implemented by the self-government groups of the urban and rural inhabitants and by their bodies. The people's councils,in common with self-government groups of urban and rural inhabitants, constitute the system of territorial self-government. The action independence of the territorial self-government bodies as delimited by this law is in the care of the Sejm and protected by the supervision of the State Council.

In line with legal principles the people's councils engage in independent activities to meet the needs of the population and of the socioeconomic and cultural development in their own areas. This is done in particular through socioeconomic and area planning of material and fiscal resources and by organizing the implementation of the plans in this regard, setting up enterprises and factories to implement the tasks to meet the people's needs, mapping out the lines of the work done by the local bodies of state administration, controlling this work, stimulating civic militancy for the benefit of the comprehensive development of the individual areas, exploiting the local material resources and reserves, and sponsoring and coordinating the measures connected with developing the area and meeting the needs of the people.

The local bodies of state administration are the executive and managing bodies of the people's councils. The local body of state administration is subordinated to the state administration body of a higher grade and to the appropriate people's council insofar as the implementation of the tasks laid down by the people's council is concerned.

When implementing their tasks, the people's councils are assisted by trade union, social-professional, youth, and women's organizations, workers self-management groups, workers professional groups, cooperative organizations, and other social organizations which are economic, cultural, and social in character. The people's councils cooperate with these organizations in the sphere of socioeconomic and cultural development and the needs of the population observing the legal powers and independence of these organizations and their statutory aims and tasks. The people's councils and their bodies ensure that the legal powers of these organizations are not violated and that they do not themselves violate the laws.

The people's council may discuss with the public the draft solutions of the matters of fundamental importance which are within the powers of the council.

The voivodship people's councils may propose to the State Council, the Sejm commissions, and the Council of Ministers that laws or resolutions be passed on specific issues. These councils may propose to the Sejm Presidium, the State Council, or the appropriate top bodies of state administration that issues of nationwide importance should be settled, and may indicate how they should be settled. Before settling major issues in individual areas, the top and central bodies of state administration discuss them with the appropriate voivodship people's councils to sound their views. The body that has drawn up proposals for settling such issues is obliged to inform the people's councils of its stand vis-a-vis the council's views and proposals. The voivodship people's councils may address proposals on statewide issues to the Sejm deputies and their teams in the given areas.

The people's councils may propose to the bodies in charge of the organizational units that are not subordinated to the people's council's to employ legal means of supervision in order to ensure that the activities of these units are compatible with the laws. The body that has received a proposal in this regard is obliged to explain the situation within a month and to inform the people's council of the results and of the measures taken.

The urban (rural parish, and city district) people's councils may propose to the voivodship people's councils that a specific social or economic problem of the voivodship level be settled and may indicate how they want it to be settled.

The State's Territorial Division and the Territorial Organizations of the People's Councils

Chapter 2 of the law concerns the state's territorial division and the territorial organization of the people's councils. Having settled the two-tiered territorial division and having established the individual units of this division, law states that the establishment, unification, or abolition of rural parishes, towns, and city districts and the location of the sites of the people's councils of these units are effected by the State Council's resolution passed in agreement with the Council of Ministers as a result of the opinion or the motion of the appropriate voivodship people's council. Changes in the boundaries of towns are rural parishes within the voivodship and in the boundaries of city districts are affected through the resolution passed by the voivodship people's council in agreement with the minister responsible for the local administration and economy and after the appropriate voivodship people's councils have been consulted.

Changes in the territorial division and in the names of localities and other places are made after the appropriate basic people's councils and the inhabitants of the areas in which such changes are to be made have been consulted. The territorial division and changes in this division are effected in line with the assumptions of the plan for the country's area development.

The rural and urban people's councils are the local bodies of state power and of territorial self-government in the basic units of the territorial division. State power is represented in the cities (with over 300,000 inhabitants) divided into districts by district people's councils, which henceforth will be referred to in this law as "the basic people's councils."

Aside from the basic territorial division, special territorial divisions may be effected on the strength of special laws in order to cater to the needs of the specific sector of the economy or state administration or in order to cater to other socially and economically justified needs. When effecting the special territorial division it is necessary to ensure, as far as possible, that the special division does not infringe on the boundaries of the units of the basic territorial division. The body that is responsible for the special territorial division and for changes in this division consults the voivodship people's council in whose region such a division takes place.

Tasks and Powers of People's Councils

Chapter 3 of the law is devoted to the tasks and powers of the people's councils. The people's councils and their bodies are responsible for all the issues regarding the development of the areas and meeting the needs of the population as well as the other issues of state power and administration that are not legally reserved for the voivodship people's councils. In the case of doubt it is the basic people's council and not the voivodship people's council that is given the benefit of doubt.

Having listed in detail all the issued for which the rural and urban people's councils are responsible, the law states that the voivodship people's councils are responsible for the issues of their regions' social, economic, and area development and for meeting those needs of the population that concern the given voivodship and cannot be met by the given town or rural parish.

The voivodship people's councils may transfer some of the issues for which they are responsible to the basic people's councils. This is done in agreement with or on the motion of the people's council that is to be responsible for such issues, under the condition that the resources to implement them will be ensured.

The people's councils are responsible for maintaining public peace, order, and security and exercise in this regard control over the performance of the militia units.

On the strength of the laws and resolutions passed by the Sejm and of the decrees issued in line with the requirements of the laws, the people's councils may be charged with the tasks defined in these laws or resolutions. These tasks should be implemented in accordance with the legal regulations and the principles of socio-economic plans, the plans for area developments, and local budgets. The tasks should be financed by the tied subsidies granted to the people's councils, which should be assured the necessary powers to implement these tasks.

Territorial Planning and Fiscal Economy

Chapter 4 deals with the issues of territorial planning and fiscal economy. The chapter states that the people's councils independently plan the socioeconomic and area development in their regions and the meeting of the needs of the population on the principles laid down by the Law on Socioeconomic Planning and by other laws. They also can pass special programs for the individual units of the territorial division or for their groups (regions).

The 5-year socioeconomic plan linked to the 5-year plan for financing tasks, which takes into accounts the general lines of development laid down in long-term plans, are the foundation of the comprehensive territorial planning. The decisions on the area economy and on the protection of the natural environment are an integral part of the 5-year socioeconomic plans. The annual plan is part of the implementation of the 5-year plan. If necessary, the people's council makes changes in the 5-year plan when adopting the annual plan.

The people's council considers the alternative assumptions of the plan and selects an alternative, which then becomes the basis for the draft plan. Alternative principles and draft plans are drawn by the local general bodies of state administration in accordance with the principles of the social and economic policy laid down by the central plans. The alternative assumptions for plans and draft plans can be consulted with the public. The planning body is obliged to present the result of the consultation to the people's council and to the population.

The people's council adopts the territorial socioeconomic plans and the 5-year plans for financing tasks and controls and evaluates their implementation. The necessary changes in the adopted plans require a separate resolution. The people's council considers and approves the reports of the local bodies of state administration on the implementation of the plans.

The people's councils adopt the plans for area development in accordance with the Law on Area Development. The local general bodies of state administration present the assumptions and projects of these plans to the public for perusal and then submit them -- together with the citizens' observations and the views of self-government, social, cooperative, and trade union organizations, as well as of specialists -- to the people's councils for approval.

The decisions of the appropriate plans for area development that have been adopted by the people's councils are binding on the bodies of state administration when they make administrative decisions and engage in other activities concerning the purpose and exploitation of the given areas.

The people's council is fiscally independent and responsible for financing the tasks from the budget and special funds. The incomes of the people's councils that make up the local budget and special funds are the basis of this independence. The people's council administers the resources of the budget and special funds and defines their purpose and exploitation. The council can also decide how to spend the savings and surpluses accumulated in previous years. The independence of the people's council in administering the resources of the budget and special funds is restricted by its incomes and by legal regulations.

The budgetary expenditures approved by the people's council must not exceed its incomes. The local budget is made up of local incomes, special subsidies, and general subsidies.

Chapter 4 lists in detail the local incomes of the local budget from taxation and from other fees obtained from enterprises, the units of the nonsocialized economy, and the population.

The local incomes of the local budget also includes the share in the incomes of the central budgets fixed for 5-year periods at a percentage ratio of the value of the retail sales of goods and services by the units of the socialized economy. They also include the payments from the organizational units of the socialized economy on account of the share in joint investments or in associate investments related to technical and social infrastructure.

The people's councils may be granted special subsidies to finance specific social and economic tasks.

The people's councils receive general subsidies to supplement their budgets. The Budget Law lays down the principles by which subsidies are fixed for the period of the 5-year plan.

To finance special programs and tasks, the people's councils can set up special funds, laying down their makeup and purpose. The people's councils can establish social committees to build up the special funds and control their expenditures.

The people's council considers the draft budget and adopts the budget and plans for special funds. The local general body of state administration submits drafts for the budget and special funds for consideration by the commissions of the people's council.

The people's council controls the implementation of the budget and the plans for special funds and makes the necessary changes in them.

The People's Councils and the Units of the Socialized Economy

Chapter 5 of the law is entitled "The People's Councils and the Units of the Socialized Economy."

On the strength of the resolutions passed by the people's councils, the local general bodies of state administration establish state enterprises to implement the tasks connected with the region's social and economic development and with meeting the needs of the population. These enterprises will henceforth be referred to as "local enterprises." Joint local enterprises can be established on the strength of a joint resolution or of the identical resolutions adopted by the people's councils concerned. The local general body of state administration identified in these resolutions is the founding body. Local enterprises are established on the principles and in line with the procedures stipulated in the Law on State Enterprises.

The local enterprise pursues independent economic activities in line with its own plans. The development lines of local enterprises are determined by multiyear and annual territorial socioeconomic plans. The compatibility of the plan of the local enterprise with the tasks of the socioeconomic plan is ensured by economic means and by agreement between the enterprise manager and the local body of state administration, following consultations with the workers council and, if necessary -- especially in the case of public utility enterprises -- with the appropriate commission of the people's council. The people's councils can impose the duty of drawing up 5-year and long-term plans on the local enterprises that are of particular importance for implementing the tasks of the councils.

The units of the socialized economy cooperate with the people's councils on such matters as employment; social and cultural problems; housing construction; the protection of natural environment, water, electric power, and gas economy; and on other matters for which people's councils are responsible. The councils can inspire the units of the socialized economy to promote production to improve market supplies and to exploit scrap and local raw materials.

The unit of the socialized economy is obliged to present the information about its economic activities on demand from the people's council or the local body of state administration. The means of command to stimulate the activities of the units of the socialized economy can be used by the people's councils and their bodies only in the cases and in the form laid down by the law.

To better meet the social and cultural needs of enterprise employees and of the local population, the people's councils can initiate and make -- on the strength of the contract with the interested enterprise or enterprises -- joint or associated investments with regard to the technical economic and social infrastructure. These investments are made in addition to the basic investment in the form of the new enterprise. The establishment and liquidation of the enterprise, or the basic change in the performance of the enterprise, that is not a local enterprise, or of the plant that is a part of such an enterprise -- especially when such an enterprise is a burden on the technical-economic and social infrastructure -- require the agreement of the appropriate voivodship people's council.

The decision to site the enterprise that is not a local enterprise or a part of such an enterprise will be made by the voivoda in agreement with the voivodship people's council unless other legal regulations provide for other decisions. This agreement is expressed after the appropriate local basic people's council has been consulted. The people's councils exert general control over the making of siting decisions, bearing in mind the implementation of the plan for area development, the protection of farmlands and forests, the natural environment, the correct exploitation of local raw materials, and the use of manpower. If a newly established enterprise, which is not a local enterprise, is sited in the region of the people's council and if the already existing enterprise would have to be expanded and technologically changed to a great extent to match the new enterprise, which might adversely affect the living standards of the local population, the people's council determines the extent to which the new enterprise shares in expanding the technical-economic and social infrastructure in the given region.

The Local Law

Chapter 6 deals with the local law, that is, with the legal regulations that are universally valid in the areas of the individual units of the basic territorial divisions and that are issued by the people's councils.

The people's councils pass the resolutions containing the regulations of the local law that is valid in their own regions or in parts of their regions. They pass such resolutions on the strength of the powers granted them by individual laws and by this law.

The individual laws may also grant powers to the local general bodies of state administration to issue decrees containing the local legal regulations that are valid in their own areas or in parts of their areas. These powers are granted if these regulations apply to detailed matters that. Because of their nature, require frequent changes in the ways in which they are dealt with and that are technical-organizational in character.

The bills containing the regulations of the local law are adjudged by the appropriate commission of the people's council. These bills include the initiatives, proposals, and postulates of the citizens and the interested communities and social organizations. Consulations are held with the public on bills concerning matters of fundamental importance before they are promulgated.

If it is necessary to protect citizens' life and health, to safeguard property, or to ensure security and public order to the extent not laid down by special regulations, the people's councils may adopt resolutions on the necessary legal regulations containing the prohibitions and injunctions with regard to conduct -- to what may and may not be done.

In the periods between the sessions of the people's councils and in the cases in which no delay can be allowed, such legal regulations on public order can be issued by the local general bodies of state administration. These regulations have to be confirmed by the next session of the appropriate people's council. Confirming such regulations, the people's council may introduce specific changes into them.

The resolution passed by the basic people's councils on the regulations of the local law is dispatched at once to the voivodship people's council, and such a resolution passed by the latter is dispatched to the State Council. Except for the regulations that introduce public order rules, the regulations of the local law come into force 14 days after they have been promulgated, unless they stipulate another deadline or unless the special regulations state something else.

The decrees issued by the local bodies of state administration to establish the rules of public order come into force on the day stipulated by these decrees, but not earlier than the day of their promulgation.

The Rights and Duties of People's Councillors

Chapter 7 defines the rights and duties of people's councillors.

The councillor represents his electorate in the people's council and is obliged to help promote the development of his rural parish, city district, town, or voivodship and to meet the needs of the local population. In his activities the councillor follows the instructions of his electorate, adjusting them to the interests of the given region and of the state as a whole. On the issues dealt with by the people's council the councillor takes an independent position in accordance with his own evaluation of the importance of the issues. He is responsible to his electorate for discharging his duties.

The councillor takes the following oath at the first session after elections: "As a councillor I solemnly swear to work for the good of the Polish people and their unity, to stand guard over the constitutional system and laws of the PPR, to act in line with the interest of the socialist state, to strengthen the ties of state power with the working people, to worthily and honestly represent my electorate, to take care of their problems, and to do my best in implementing the tasks of the people's council."

The councillor has the right and duty to regularly and actively participate in the work of the people's council and its bodies. In particular, the councillor is obliged to help devise various solutions by evaluating submitted proposals, sponsoring the resolutions of the council, and submitting other proposals. The councillor is obliged to participate in controlling the activities of the council.

The councillor maintains constant contacts with the inhabitants and social and self-government organizations, especially with the self-government groups of the inhabitants, and draws on his contacts with the inhabitants for inspiration for work in the council. He consults them on the issues to be dealt with by the council.

The councillor is obliged to hold meetings with his electors to tell them about the council's work and about his share in this work and to consult them on the issues to be considered by the council. The councillor is obliged to present to his electors the aims and lines of state policy and the aims and lines of the activities of the council of which he is a member. He is obliged to win the electors' participation in and support for the implementation of these aims and lines.

The councillor should present his electorate's demands supported by a majority of the participants in a meeting to the people's council or to its bodies in order to evaluate their social importance and the possibilities for implementing them. The councillor should receive the proposals, observations, and complaints from the inhabitants of his region in a place and at a time publicly announced on an earlier occasion.

The councillor has the right to ask questions of the local general body of state administration on the issues or problems connected with the implementation of the tasks of the people's council and its bodies. The body to which such questions are addressed is obliged to answer the councillor within 14 days, at the latest, of receiving the inquiry. If the addressee does not agree with the councillor, his reply must state why.

The heads of state bodies, institutions, and enterprises operating in the given region are obliged to receive the councillors in connection with the matters pertaining to their duties as councillors. They are obliged to receive them outside official hours, to give them the necessary information, and to make it possible for them to examine matters they are interested in.

The councillor enjoys the legal protection provided for by the regulations applying to public functionaries. The employment contract in the case of the people's councillor enjoys a special legal protection. Before the employment contract with the people's councillor can be dissolved the consent of the presidium of the people's council of which he is a member must be obtained. The presidium of the people's council will refuse to dissolve the employment contract with a councillor if events connected with the discharge of his duties as the people's councillor are the reason for dissolution.

The manager of a production enterprise is obliged to release the people's councillor from his work in the enterprise to enable him to participate in the session of the people's council, or of the presidium or a commission of the people's council, or in the other work connected with the discharge of his duties as the people's councillor. The people's councillor retains the right to his wages from the enterprise in which he is employed for the time of his absence to attend to his duties as councillor.

People's Council Sessions

Chapter 8 concerns people's councils's sessions.

A council's first session after the elections is to be convened by the council chairman from the previous term of office not later than 2 weeks from the day of the elections. At its first session, the council is to elect from among its number a chairman of the people's council, establish the number of deputy chairmen, and elect them. It is also to establish the number and type of permanent commissions of the people's council and elect chairmen to these commissions. This election is made by secret ballot and by majority vote, during which at least half the number of people's councillors are to be present.

The chairman of the people's council, its deputy chairmen, and the chairmen of its permanent commissions constitute the people's council presidium.

The people's council adopts an activity program for the term of office, taking into consideration all the more important spheres of its activity and the annual work plan, into which the council is to include the tentative dates and main topics of sessions.

The council presidium is obliged to convene an extraordinary session on the written motion of at least one-quarter of all councillors.

Councillors are to be advised about the convening of a session at least 7 days before it is due, and are to receive at the same time draft resolutions with accompanying essential informative and explanatory material; draft local socioeconomic plans and budgets with their explanatory material and other essential material should be supplied to councillors at least 14 days before the session.

Sessions are to be open -- the date, place, and topics of a session are to be publicly announced. The council presidium is to make sure the public can listen in during sessions.

On the motion of the council presidium or of at least one-quarter of the councillors present during a session, the people's council may decide that certain topics of the session be discussed behind closed doors without any of the public being present, if important social interests require it.

People's council sessions are to take place behind closed doors when topics are dealt with which on the basis of separate rules constitute a state or official secret.

People's council resolutions are usually adopted by a majority of votes conducted by open ballot, unless the rules of this law or the rules of the people's council foresee otherwise. The people's council may decide to conduct a vote by secret ballot.

At sessions of voivodship people's councils, and in justified cases also at sessions of primary-level people's councils, the head of the Supreme Chamber of Control delegation, the voivodship prosecutor, the district labor inspector, and the voivodship sanitary inspector are to present, on the motion of or with the approval of the presidium of the voivodship people's council, the results of checks made on certain sectors of the local economy, and on the activity of local bodies of state administration and of other organizational units whose activity falls within the scope of the people's councils.

The following may propose the adoption of a resolution: the council presidium, one of its commissions, at least five councillors, and a local body of state administration with general powers.

Draft people's council resolutions require the approval of the appropriate people's council commission before being examined.

The people's council controls the bodies and organizational units under it, and may, by means of a resolution, issue them work guidelines. The people's council is to define matters on which local bodies of state administration and the organizational units under them are to seek the approval of a people's council commission before they are examined.

People's councils may hold joint sessions and adopt joint resolutions. A joint resolution is usually adopted by a majority vote by councillors, and a separate vote by each council.

The Presidiums of People's Councils

Chapter 9 concerns the presidium of a people's council.

The presidium is the body which initiates and organizes the work of the people's council. It supervises the performance of tasks by the presidium's bodies and the people's council's organizational units. It carries out group actions and makes group decisions. It presents the people's council with information on work undertaken between sessions. The people's council may withdraw or change decisions made by the presidium.

The presidium coordinates the activity of commissions and also examines, on its own initiative or on the motion of a commission, how the opinions and conclusions of commissions are being made use of by the organizational bodies and units these opinions and conclusions have been addressed to.

The presidium organizes systematic control to see whether people's council resolutions are being implemented correctly and in good time, and recommends the removal of discrepancies and irregularities in their implementation.

From time to time, the presidium examines and assesses the way in which councillors' motions are implemented, as well as the resolutions and opinions of the self-government bodies of local residents. The presidium hears reports from the local bodies of state administration and the organizational units under them concerning the settlement of complaints and the execution of instructions.

To suit the needs presented by the performance of its tasks as defined by this law and also by urgent matters concerning the people's council, the presidium may issue a local body of state administration guidelines in the form of decisions. The local body of state administration may appeal the decisions of the presidium to the people's council.

The presidium is to help social and self-managing organizations implement their statutory tasks. If a violation of these organizations' powers is determined, then the presidium is to turn to the institution guilty of breaching its powers and ask it to rectify the situation immediately, and if necessary to report the matter to the supervising body or to the appropriate body of the Prosecutor's Office of the PPR. However, if an organization itself admits it has breached its powers, the presidium is to undertake action to rectify the situation.

The presidium of a voivodship people's council may ask a delegation of the Supreme Chamber of Control to check the performance of tasks contained in the plans and budget adopted by the voivodship people's council, and is to examine the results of the checks that have been made by the abovementioned delegation from the Supreme Chamber of Control in certain sectors of the local economy and in the work of local bodies of state administration. It is also to examine the results of checks carried out by prosecutor's offices, fiscal bodies, and other bodies of professional and social control.

The presidium of a primary-level people's council examines the results of checks concerning matters which are within the scope of the people's council, the checks having been submitted to it by Supreme Chamber of Control bodies and by other bodies of social and professional control. The presidium is to convey the results of the checks to appropriate people's council commissions for their own use and, if appropriate, is to convey the results to the people's council itself together with its opinions and conclusions.

If necessary, the chairman of a people's council may be granted time off from work in his plant while performing the above function.

The office of a local body of state administration, and in particular the people's council office which is part of the above office, guarantees the functioning of the people's council, its presidium, commissions, and councillors. In the civil parish offices and urban offices of places with less than 10,000 inhabitants a special employment position to serve people's councils is to be established instead of a people's council office.

A voivoda or city mayor appoints and recalls a head of a voivodship people's council office, a head of an urban or district people's council office, and employees occupying positions of service in relation to the people's councils. This is performed with the approval of the chairman of the appropriate people's council. The supervisor for persons serving people's councils is the chairman of the people's council.

The Tasks and Powers of People's Council Commissions

Chapter 9 [as published] concerns the tasks and powers of people's council commissions.

A people's council is to appoint permanent commissions to cover specific areas falling under the scope of the people's council for an entire term of office. Persons outside the council may also be appointed members of commissions, as long as not more than half the membership of a commission consists of such persons. If necessary, a people's council may set up a temporary commission to deal with urgent matters, as well as teams to check certain matters.

A people's council is to set up commissions to cover the following areas in its activity in particular: socioeconomic development; environmental development; financial matters; development of agriculture and the food economy; development of small-scale production, handicrafts, supplies of consumer goods to the population and consumer protection; environmental and water protection; housing construction; education, health, and social affairs; the law and public law and order.

A people's council is to set up a commission for self-government affairs, whose particular task will be to work out preliminary initiatives and motions for the council which are destined for self-government organizations.

Commissions are to cooperate with social and self-governing organizations concerning their statutory tasks, and will take advantage of their assistance and initiatives. They will also take advantage of reports presented by bodies of state, professional, and social control, and may inspire these bodies to carry out checks. Commissions may also avail themselves of the help of specialists and seek the opinion of scientific institutions and local associations.

Commissions are to control the activity of local bodies of state administration and other organizational units, enterprises, plants, and institutions, as well as examine their reports. They are also to examine the decisions and demands voiced during meetings with deputies and councilors; examine and assess the demands, ideas, and initiatives of social organizations and of individual citizens and if necessary work out the appropriate conclusions; check and work out matters entrusted to them by the people's council or by its presidium and present their opinions on these matters; present their opinion on matters which have been entrusted to them by local bodies of state administration; examine on their own initiative matters which are of primary importance for the socioeconomic and environmental development of a given region and for the use of natural resources and satisfaction of people's needs; control the implementation of people's council resolutions; and present matters for examination by the people's council or by its presidium.

Bodies and organizational units created by separate laws whose territorial scope of authority does not match the basic administrative divisions of the country are subject to the control of voivodship people's council commissions.

The head of a unit which is being checked is obliged to guarantee the commissions' access to all information and materials pertaining to the subject of the control.

The commission is to convey its findings and opinions directly to the bodies to which the results are destined, informing the presidium that it has done so. The recipients of the findings are obliged to conform to the findings and opinions not later than 14 days from the day they received them, and if they should adopt a divergent stance, they should present this stance together with an explanation behind it.

Chapter 11 concerns the executive and administrative bodies of people's councils, in other words local bodies of state administration.

The responsibilities of local bodies of state administration include the carrying out of administrative and organizational activity which serves the implementation of the tasks of people's councils in accordance with the laws and people's council resolutions.

Their responsibilities also include the performance of the powers entrusted to them by law and concerning people's councils.

The law next defines the local bodies of state administration with overall powers, in other words the voivodas and the mayors and chief executives of cities and rural parishes.

A voivoda is a representative of the government in his area of authority. Separate rules define the voivoda's powers as a government representative.

A voivoda is appointed by the Council of Ministers after receiving a positive opinion from the voivodship people's council. Candidates for the post of voivoda are presented to the chairman of the Council of Ministers by the minister of state administration and local economy after prior agreement with the presidium of the voivodship people's council.

The mayor and chief executive of a city, chief executive of a rural parish, chief executive of a district, and chief executive of a city-cum-rural parish is appointed by the people's council. Candidates for these posts are announced by the people's council presidium after prior agreement with the voivoda. A person selected this way is appointed to the post of mayor or chief executive by the voivoda.

In urgent matters, the chairman of the Council of Ministers may entrust a person with suitable qualifications with the full duties of a voivoda for a period not longer than 3 months. A voivoda may exercise the same right in relation to chief executives and mayors.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers may dismiss a voivoda on his own initiative or on the application of the voivodship people's council, or at the request of the voivoda. A voivoda is dismissed from his post as a result of a resolution by the voivodship people's council expressing no confidence. Such a resolution requires majority approval.

The same applies to the dismissal of mayors and chief executives. The dismissal of a mayor or chief executive by a voivoda on his own initiative or at the request of the mayor or chief executive requires the prior agreement of the council presidium.

On the recommendation of a voivoda and after receiving approval from the presidium of the voivodship people's council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers may appoint deputy voivodas. The chairman of the Council of Ministers dismisses deputy voivodas from their post on his own initiative or at the request of the voivoda, after having gained approval from the voivodship national council presidium.

A local body of state administration with overall powers is obliged to obey the guidelines of the people's council. If these guidelines clash with the instructions issued by a higher body of state administration, then the local body is to inform the people's council or the higher body about this discrepancy, presenting at the same time opinions on how to remove it. If the discrepancy is not removed this way, the State Council is to settle the matter in agreement with the Council of Ministers. If, however, a primary-level people's council issued the guidelines, then it is the voivodship people's council that is to settle the matter, in agreement with the voivoda.

Local bodies of state administration with overall powers are responsible to the people's council for their activity. They are especially responsible to them for the implementation of the socioeconomic plans, budgets, environmental plans, and for the implementation of other people's council resolutions containing tasks for the local body in question. The local body is also to present the people's council with a report on its activity.

After having examined a report on the implementation of an annual plan and budget, the people's council adopts a resolution to accept this report and gives a vote of confidence.

Local bodies of state administration with overall powers also perform the powers of the state administration. This involves in particular tasks connected with the country's defense, the preservation of law and order in a given region, as well as control over the Citizens' Militia and Voluntary Citizens' Militia Reserve in this sphere and the combating of natural disasters.

The following constitute local bodies of state administration with overall powers: in voivodships -- heads of departments and other equally important organizational cells inside voivodship offices; and in cities, rural parishes, and districts -- the departmental heads of municipal, rural parish, and district offices.

In cities with up to 50,000 inhabitants and in rural parishes, the mayor or chief executive possesses at the same time the powers of a body of state administration with special powers unless particular laws or the resolutions of primary-level people's councils state otherwise.

Local bodies of state administration with overall powers are to appoint and dismiss heads of departments after seeking the approval of the appropriate people's council commission.

Local bodies of state administration with overall powers perform their powers with the aid of offices consisting of departments and other organizational units. By means of a decree, the Council of Ministers determines the number of deputy voivodas, deputy mayors, and deputy chief executives, as well as the principles behind the functioning of and the organization of offices of local bodies of state administration.

Supervision Over People's Councils and Their Bodies

Supervision over people's councils and their bodies is the subject of Chapter 12.

The aim of supervision over people's councils and their bodies is to ensure that they obey the Constitution, this law, and other laws, and that they implement state policy.

The State Council exercises overall supervision over the activity of people's councils. Among other things the State Council examines the reports of people's councils, assesses their activity and provides them with general guidelines; shows them how to perform tasks aimed at broadening good experience; checks to see whether the activities of a people's council conform with the law and removes those people's council resolutions that do not conform or are against the basic line of state policy; and settles thorny issues between voivodship people's councils.

The State Council makes sure that other laws do not clash with this one. It also makes sure that the independence and self-government of people councils is respected by other state bodies, especially when people's councils are performing their control, supervisory, and leadership tasks in relation to the bodies under them.

Where a glaring breach of the Constitution or another law is committed by a people's council, the State Council may dissolve the people's council and demand new elections. If the presidium of a people's council commits such a breach, the State Council may dissolve the presidium and demand the election of a new one.

Voivodship people's councils exercise supervision over primary level people's councils.

The Council of Ministers exercises supervision over the activity of local bodies of state administration when that activity involves decentralized powers. This supervision is exercised directly by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the minister of local administration and economy, and other ministers.

The law discusses the detailed principles behind this supervision.

Self-Covernment Bodies of Urban and Rural Residents

Chapter 13 is devoted to self-government by urban and rural residents.

Self-government bodies of residents are active in city districts and rural districts. The division of cities and rural areas into districts is made by a primary-level people's council taking into account natural geographic conditions, existing social ties, and the opinions of citizens.

In smaller cities and urban areas, communities [obwody] may be formed instead of districts [osiedle].

In larger cities and urban areas divided into districts, a self-government body of residents may, with the permission of the appropriate primary-level people's council, create communities, being self-government units of residents within an urban district, and may organize self-government bodies inside houses.

The following are self-government bodies of residents: general meetings of residents or conferences of delegates (comprising the legislative bodies), and self-government representations elected during meetings of residents or during conferences of delegates (comprising the executive bodies).

All the residents of any urban or rural district have the right to take part in a meeting and the right to elect people's councils. The executive committee of a self-government body is responsible to the general meeting of residents or conference of delegates, and may be dissolved by this meeting or conference before the end of its term of office.

All the members of an executive committee may be dismissed, or only some of them. Activity in self-government bodies is social in nature. The term of office of executive committees of self-government bodies is 4 years.

The tasks of self-government bodies of residents include: ensuring residents' participation in the settling of social and cultural matters and matters concerning health care, sport, and recreation; the shaping of socialist relations of coexistence, the organization of joint aid and work to help residents, the development of social care and social aid, the dissemination of culture, the preservation of law and order, and cleanliness. A self-government body of residents' tasks also include: forming an opinion on draft socioeconomic plans covering a city or district and on draft environmental and other plans and resolutions adopted by people's councils that apply to the urban or rural district in question.

A self-government body of residents acts jointly with social organizations involved in living problems of the area and with other self-government bodies, especially workers', cooperative, and socioprofessional self-government bodies.

Local bodies of state administration and the organizational units under them are obliged to take into consideration and implement resolutions adopted by and opinions presented by self-government bodies of residents, giving a reply to the above within 14 days. If the stance of the local bodies of state administration differs from that of the self-government bodies, this stance has to be presented together with an explanation behind it. A self-government body of residents may complain to the presidium of the appropriate people's council if the above rule is broken and when important interests of residents are affected.

The funds of self-government bodies of residents consist of money allocated to them by people's councils, voluntary contributions by plants, organizations, and residents, and proceeds from undertakings organized by the self-government bodies. In addition, the funds of self-government bodies of residents in cities may also consist of rent levied by the appropriate body of state administration on the application of a self-government body of residents.

The detailed principles of action by self-government bodies of residents are laid down in a statute which permits general meetings of residents or conferences of delegates. This statute takes effect after it has been confirmed by the appropriate primary-level people's council.

Supervision over the activity of self-government bodies of residents is exercised by the appropriate primary-level people's council and by its presidium acting on its behalf. The presidium of a people's council may cancel a meeting of residents or a meeting of an executive committee of a self-government body of residents if the resolution to convene the meeting is against the terms of this law. The people's council may withdraw the cancellation during one of its sessions.

Proper premises, financial assistance, and office equipment necessary for the functioning of a self-government body of residents are guaranteed by the appropriate local bodies of state administration with overall powers.

The following are self-government bodies of rural residents: rural meetings, rural council, and rural council chief. Rural meetings may also be convened by other specialized self-government bodies, who may entrust certain tasks to them.

A rural meeting elects a rural council and rural council chief and also sets up other specialized self-government bodies, adopts resolutions on rural planning and the care and maintenance of villages and country roads, supervises social pledges, and asks the rural people's council to take care of matters outside the possibilities of a rural meetings. A rural meeting also forms opinions on matters concerning installations that could cause a burden to the local environment. The tasks of rural councils include acting jointly with other self-government bodies and social organizations in the area for the sake of guaranteeing the implementation of the tasks of self-government bodies of residents and for the sake of the socioeconomic development of rural areas.

The following are self-government bodies of residents in cities and in city districts divided into settlements: a meeting of residents of a settlement, a conference of delegates, or a settlement committee.

A meeting of residents of a settlement elects a settlement committee and committee chairman and other self-government bodies. The meeting adopts resolutions on the following matters among others: land use in the settlement, law and order in the settlement, and social pledges. The meeting asks the urban or district people's council to take care of matters that are outside its possibilities and makes an annual assessment of the activity of the settlement committee and of other self-government bodies. A meeting of residents forms an opinion on matters concerning installations which could cause a burden to the local environment.

Among other things, a district committee organizes residents into solving the problems of the settlement and performing the following tasks: acting jointly with other self-government bodies and social organizations within the settlement, organizing the implementation of resolutions adopted by meetings of residents, and controlling this implementation.

The appropriate bodies of cooperative self-government constitute self-government bodies of residents in cooperative housing settlements.

The powers of cooperative self-government bodies are laid down in the law on cooperatives. Their conduct toward the people's councils and toward local bodies of state administration are controlled by the rules pertaining to self-government bodies of residents.

Changes to the Regulations in Force

Chapter 14 gives the changes to the regulations in force.

The law on social courts states that social conciliatory commissions are to be set up by primary-level people's councils on the application of a general meeting of residents, this being a self-government body of residents.

The law on the universal duty to defend the PPR introduces a change according to which voivodas are chairman of voivodship defense committees. The chairman of the voivodship people's council is to take part in meetings of the voivodship defense committee.

Temporary Regulations

In the chapter containing temporary regulations, the Council of Ministers is obliged to verify the special divisions existing at the time this law becomes valid and to adapt these divisions to the basic territorial divisions in Poland within 2 years from the date this law becomes valid.

Up to the end of their present term of office, people's councils which have been created or reorganized because of the restructuring of the country's territorial divisions may act with a smaller number of members than foreseen in the law.

The Council of Ministers is to define by means of a decree which state enterprises active on the day this law becomes valid are to become subject to the control of people's councils at certain levels, in accordance with the scope of these people's councils as set out in this law.

People's councils are to adopt 5-year plans for financing tasks, starting with the plan for the years 1986-90.

People's councils and local bodies of state administration with overall powers are to establish and publicize in the form of notices within 6 months of the day this law becomes valid extracts of local laws passed before this present law and still valid in their respective areas.

Those local laws not covered by these regulations lose their validity as of the day these regulations become valid.

Persons appointed to the post of voivoda, city mayor, and chief executive of a city, rural parish, district, or city-cum-rural parish in the manner foreseen up to now and who occupy their posts on the day this law becomes valid will retain them until the end of their terms of office as foreseen in this law.

The election of self-government bodies of residents, including rural council chiefs, will take place within 6 months of the day this law becomes valid.

This law is valid as of 1 July 1984.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS, FINANCE MINISTRIES ON TRAVEL

Internal Affairs Announcement

LD040248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] In view of numerous questions submitted in case of travel abroad by Polish citizens which was discussed in the communique of 26 July of the current year, the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has announced:

As a result of the lifting of martial law in Poland the regulations concerning the issuing of passports which were binding before 13 December 1981 are, in general, in force again; this is to say, regulations based on the regulations of the law of 17 June 1959. However, the implementation of these principles has to take into account changes that have occurred in our external relations. These include the discontinuation of travel without visas by some countries and drastically curtailed capabilities of our country of allocating hard currencies for tourism.

As there is no possibility of ensuring that those who travel abroad receive the hard currency allocations, to get a passport it is necessary to present invitations received from relatives, friends, or in-laws. The invitations are a guarantee to cover the costs of the stay of the Polish tourist abroad. This is necessary to ensure that Polish citizens will not find themselves abroad without any means to live.

Invitations ought to be attested by both local authorities in the foreign country, for example, municipal or police authorities, and Polish consulate offices. Invitations from Polish citizens working abroad and who have been sent there by Polish institutions ought to be attested by the management of the institution that employs the person in question and the Polish consular office. The invitations will be valid for 1 year from the date of it being attested by the Polish consular office.

It is also possible to travel in a group to countries of the second payment zone. This can take place, for example, as part of tourist excursions, sport trips and others, organized by travel agents and also as part of the exchange without hard currency that is organized by authorised institutions, socialized industrial enterprises, scientific institutions, schools, social organizations and so on. Undertakings of that kind require the approval of the Ministry of Tourism.

It is also possible to travel to the second payment zone countries at the invitation of institutions and foreign organizations if the invitations have been accepted by the appropriate ministry of authorized institutions. This concerns both group travel and individual travel taking place, for example, for academic and training purposes, as well as those of sport, culture summer jobs on the part of young people, and so on.

Travel of this kind can be organized by authorized Polish organizations. If participants in the foreign journeys possess their own hard currency in their bank accounts, they can, having received their passports, use it for the purpose of foreign travel in amounts defined by relevant regulations. These will be presented in a moment, in the communique of the minister of finance.

The fact of receiving the passport does not depend on having hard currency in bank accounts, but possessing hard currency in a bank account, on the other hand, does not in itself constitute a basis for receiving a passport. Possessing a hard currency account does not constitute a guarantee, in the way that an invitation does, that the Polish citizen will not find himself or herself without any means to live. Experience shows that everybody who has paid the hard currency into a bank account temporarily, can create an impression that he or she has hard currency at their disposal. Also, for reasons of principle, either possessing hard currency or otherwise cannot determine the right of the citizen to hold a passport. This is defined by the law of 1959.

Those who travel to capitalist countries are required to hold, apart from the passport, transit visas of the states throughout which the journey is to take place and residence permits of the states of destination. This is also true for Austria, Finland and Sweden.

The binding regulations for travel to socialist countries have been drawn up according to stances of various countries as regards this issue and bilateral agreements. As opposed to the state of affairs prior to 13 December 1981, journeys to these countries can take place on the basis of passports.

Tourist journeys can either take place in the form of tours organized by travel agents or by an individual purchasing services in the country of destination in the form of the so-called vouchers, and in accordance with bilateral agreements. Journeys can also take place as part of the exchange without currency between industrial enterprises that are interested in the exchange, institutions, schools, social organizations, and so on. It is also possible to travel to socialist countries at the invitation of persons who live in the countries in question, providing that the invitations have been officially attested by appropriate local authorities, if this is required by the regulations of the said countries. If there is no requirement of this kind, invitations ought to be attested by Polish consular offices.

Invitations coming from Polish citizens who have been delegated to foreign construction projects and to Polish consular missions are required to be attested only by Polish management of the services in question abroad. Travel agents will be able to inform in detail about formalities connected with travel to socialist countries. Details on this subject will be published in the press, too. The passport offices will also be giving information on this subject.

Finance Ministry Communique

LD031950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Communique issued by Ministry of Finance; date not given]

[Text] Following numerous enquiries from persons going abroad on how much foreign currency may be taken abroad from currency accounts A and F, the Ministry of Finance explains that these matters are governed by the regulations contained in the orders of the minister of finance and president of the Polish National Bank of 4 October 1982 published by MONITOR POLSKI No 24, item 213, according to which one may have unlimited use of foreign currency drawn from A and F accounts for a temporary stay abroad, provided that such currency was deposited either from abroad or in cash at home after 14 October 1982. One may also use, without any restrictions, the interest added after the above date on the deposited amounts.

According to the above rule, in respect to deposits made before 14 October 1982, the following regulations are in force: For visits to capitalist countries and to Yugoslavia, persons having passports for a temporary stay abroad can cash from account the equivalent to $400, and if evidence is produced that the stay will be longer the amount of $400 can be increased to $1,000. In addition, after the submission of appropriate documents testifying that the traveller will undergo medical treatment abroad, or that he is to purchase medicine, artificial limbs, hearing aids and the like, permission may be granted to take an amount equivalent to $3,000, including the amount necessary for the visit.

Persons who conduct scientific, handicraft, and artistic activity and who go abroad in order to purchase raw materials, tools, machinery, and spare parts necessary for their activity, after appropriate documentary evidence has been produced can obtain permission to take abroad the equivalent of $3,000. Persons who go abroad by invitation, and who do not take abroad currency resources from accounts can purchase the equivalent of $10 as pocket money.

JUSTICE MINISTRY CITES AMNESTY STATISTICS

LD032101 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Excerpts] According to the Ministry of Justice, by 2 August, 3,108 persons had benefited from the amnesty. Over 670 left penal establishments after the annulment of their prison sentences. All those who have presented themselves to the authorities have, after formalities, been released.

ZSL WRITERS DEBATE 'NORMALIZATION' OF PROFESSION

LD031652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The situation in the writers' milieu, as well as the role and tasks of writers who are ZSL members, in resolving complicated problems and shaping literary life were the main subjects of discussion during a meeting held at the seat of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

Party members belonging to the suspended Polish Writers' Union (ZLP) took part in the meeting. The writers, who are also ZSL members, spoke about the need for a speedy normalization of matters concerning the milieu and its professional organization, declaring their readiness to actively participate in the achievement of these aims.

COAL PRODUCTION QUOTA OVERFULFILLED FOR JUL

AU031535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Over 15.3 Million Tons of Coal Was Extracted in July"]

[Text] Despite the holiday period, work at the Ministry of Mining and Energy's plants is going smoothly and production continues to maintain a high level.

In July, miners extracted over 15.3 million tons of coal, which is almost 0.5 million tons more than planned. A total of over 110.6 million tons of coal have been extracted since the beginning of the year, almost 2.9 million tons more than projected in the plan. Some 59.1 percent of the annual plan has been implemented in 58.3 percent of the planned time. The export of coal has also increased considerably. Almost 20 million tons have been destined for exports since the beginning of the year. This constitutes a growth of over 4.5 million tons when compared to the same period last year.

Brown coal miners during the first 7 months of 1983 extracted over 23.1 million tons of coal. This amounts to 103.5 percent of the plan and a growth of 1.9 million tons compared to the same time in 1982.

Energy workers are also working well. Energy requirements are being fully satisfied at the same time as a widespread repairs campaign is being carried out.

SURVEY PUBLISHED ON SUPPLY OF FOOD TO MARKET

AU021319 [Editorial Report] The Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish on 29 July carries on pages 1 and 5 an 800-word report signed "B.Dr." entitled "A Survey by the Public Opinion Research Center," concerning the results of the spring poll carried out by this organization, which is under the aegis of the Polish Radio and Television, regarding the adult population's view of the supply of food to the market. Some 22 percent of those polled regarded the supply of food to the shops as being "good" in May 1983 as compared to 13 percent in May 1982 and 5 percent in November 1982, while 34 percent thought the supply was "bad" in May 1983, 47 percent in May 1982, and 57 percent in November 1982. "There is, therefore, a considerable increase in positive appraisals of the food supplies on the market after the 'breakdown' in the autumn."

Concerning the availability of rationed products on the food market, over 50 percent of those polled said that it was "easy" to find and buy sugar, cereals, butter, fats, poor quality sausages, and meat on the bone, while 25 to 50 percent of those polled thought it "more difficult" to buy speck, Krakow sausages, high quality beef, poor quality pork, and chocolate. However, the "most difficult" products to obtain were and still are, better quality sausages and pork, chocolate, bacon, and poultry.

The difficulties of shopping for rationed food are measured by the time consumed in doing this. Some 61 percent of those polled thought it was "easier" to shop and that it took less time in May 1983 than in the fall of 1982, and only 4 percent thought it was "more difficult" to shop this May as compared with the 13 percent who thought so in the fall.

"May's survey brought a considerable improvement in people's appraisal of nonrationed food on the market." However, "the most noticeably felt household product shortage is coffee, which became a nonrationed good this spring." Other nonrationed goods difficult to obtain are tea and citrus fruits.

When asked if rationing should be abolished for certain goods, 72 percent were for the continued rationing of meat and sausages, 82 percent were against the prolonged rationing of flour, 80 percent opposed the rationing of cereals, rice, and oats, and "60 percent no longer see the need for sugar to be rationed."

JABLONSKI SENDS CABLE TO ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE

LD040238 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Aug -- On the occasion of opening the 2nd world conference for fight against racism and racial discrimination in Geneva, president of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski sent a message today to the conference's chairman, in which he voiced support for the noble aim of ultimate abolishing all forms of racism, racial segregation and intolerance.

The message underlines that the practices of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are a serious violation of international law. Extreme manifestations of racism are also a threat to international peace and security, obstruction to the realization of social development and progress, and constitute an appalling example of serious violations of human rights on a mass scale.

Poland is at one with the nations and progressive forces struggling against the relics of colonialism, racism, racial discriminations and apartheid.

An example of Poland's substantial activity in combatting racism and racial segregation is ratification and observance by this country of all United Nations conventions concerning racial non-discrimination.

$40 MILLION CONTRACT FOR BULLDOZERS SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD031207 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 Aug -- A 40-million dollar deal between the "Dresser Ind." of Houston, Texas, and the Polish foreign trade enterprise Bumar, representing the steel mill Stalowa Wola, was signed here today. It provides for the delivery of 480 bulldozers of 150-210 hp made in Stalowa Wola to the "Dresser Ind" world sales chain in the years 1984-86.

A group of leading dealers from the American market, cooperating with the "Dresser Ind", along with members of the Dresser management is now visiting Poland to negotiate with Polish partners the conditions for the production and delivery to the American market of the heaviest, 500 hp bulldozers made in Stalowa Wola.

The first batches of the 500 hp bulldozers are expected to leave Poland in the first half of next year, with a series export possible only after Poland is again granted equal trading terms on the American market, that is when the most-favoured-nation status is restored for it.

The deal signed today by the way, so to speak, is somewhat a vote of confidence of the American partners for the quality of the machines in question and also a sign of recognition of the Polish bulldozer designers' position among the world elite. And this lies not only in the interest of Poland, as indicated by today's deal.

The deal also reveals that negative results of missed political and economic decisions of the American Administration did not only hit Poland.

The deal proves that Western business circles' search for possibilities of mutually beneficial cooperation with Polish industry is more important than the still persisting negative attitude of political circles in the West towards cooperation with this country.

The Dresser Ind last year took over the manufacture and distribution of building machines from the International Harvester Co, with which the Polish side had cooperated since 1972. The Dresser Ind at the same time took over all Harvester contracts with Polish industry.

Under a long-range programme for cooperation in designing, production and trade, a whole series of modern machines was constructed, on top with the 500 hp bulldozer. The present prototype of the machine was constructed most of all as a result of the contribution of the designers from Stalowa Wola. The American concern is thus interested in the possibilities of import and own production of this kind of bulldozer.

ZAMYATIN, DELEGATION VISIT KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP

LD032121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, visited Katowice Voivodship today. The delegation met leading representatives of political and administrative bodies of the region. Views were exchanged on cooperation between the CPSU and PZPR, and also in the field of popularization of information. Members of the Soviet delegation also met political and economic activs of the Kazimierz Juliusz colliery in Sosnowiec, and the Kosciuszko steel plant in Chorzow.

GLOWCZYK MEETS WITH VISITING MSZMP DELEGATION

AU021314 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 83 p 7

[PAP report: "MSZMP Delegation Visits Poland"]

[Text] On 25-28 July a delegation headed by Laszlo Karakas, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and director of the Central Committee Department of Party Management and Administration, visited Poland on a party cooperation scheme.

The guests had discussions with the General Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee, the Plock and Warsaw Voivodship Committees and the Wola District PZPR Committee. They met with leaders of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch worker's cooperative publishing house, and visited several production plants in the Plock and Warsaw Voivodships.

The delegation was received by Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Ryszard Owczarski, deputy director of the Central Committee General Affairs Department, and Jeno Szombath, charge d'affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic in Poland, took part in the meeting.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ABE ARRIVES 3 AUG

Welcomed by Andrei

AU031248 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1224 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1983 -- On Wednesday in the afternoon Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in the Romanian capital city for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The guest is accompanied by Moriyuki Motono, deputy foreign minister, and other officials. Upon arrival at the Otopeni airport the Japanese minister was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other Romanian officials.

Talks With Andrei

AU031802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1983 -- On August 3 official talks started in Bucharest between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the foreign minister of Japan, Shintaro Abe.

The two ministers look into the stage attained by the Romanian-Japanese relations in domains of joint interest, into the ways and means of developing the bilateral economic relations and trade and the possibility of achieving new actions of industrial, technical and scientific cooperation, on third markets included, on mutually advantageous bases.

During the exchange of views on major aspects of the present world situation the sides pointed out the need for an amplification of the collaboration between the two countries in view of diminishing the international confrontation, of resuming the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and respect of the national independence of all the people, of halting the arms race, achieving disarmament and, in the first place, nuclear disarmament.

During the talks the Japanese minister donated to the Romanian foreign minister a set of Japanese technical, scientific and belletristic books.

Radu Bogdan, Romanian ambassador in Tokyo, and Takaaki Hasegawa, Japanese ambassador in Bucharest, as well as other Romanian and Japanese officials participated in the talks. The same day the Japanese foreign minister laid a floral wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Homeland, for Socialism.

FURTHER ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD031749 Hamburg DPA in German 1532 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn, 3 Aug (DPA) -- The Foreign Office in Bonn stressed that the reason for Genscher's new visit to Romania had nothing to do with any difficulties regarding Germans leaving Romania. On the eve of important events in East-West relations, such as the conclusion of the CSCE review conference, Genscher was much more interested in continuing the dialogue with Romania. This had been agreed with Ceausescu during his last visit. In this connection the Foreign Office pointed to the talks which Genscher recently had in Bulgaria and to his meetings with the Yugoslav and Austrian foreign ministers.

OFFICIALS ATTEND PRC ARMY DAY RECEPTION

AU030907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] On the 56th anniversary of the creation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Wang Zhenxi, military, air and naval attache at the PRC Embassy in Bucharest, gave a cocktail party 1 August in the evening.

The party was attended by Colonel General Marin Nicolescu and Lieutenant General Victor Stanculescu, deputy ministers of national defense; Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association; representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; generals and officers; and journalists.

Li Zewang, PRC ambassador in Bucharest, military attaches accredited to our country, and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

DEFENSE MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

For Egyptian coverage of the visit of Defense Minister Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu to the Arab Republic of Egypt, see the Egypt section of the 3 August and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS WORKING MEETING ON IDEOLOGY

AU032015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1983 -- A working meeting was held in Mangalia, on August 2-3, 1983, on matters of organizational and political-educative activity. The last part of the works proceeded in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

Elena Ceausescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Petre Lupu, Dumitru Popescu, Ilie Verdet, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Suzana Gadea, Gheorghe Stoica were also in the presidium.

The meeting was attended by the first secretaries and the secretaries for organizational and propaganda affairs of the county party committees, by other activists of the Central Committee and of the county committees of the party, heads of mass and public organizations, of ministries and central institutions, executives of the creative artists' union, cadres of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, of the Higher Political Council of the Army and of the Political Council of the Ministry of the Interior, chief editors of central press.

The meeting analyzed in plenum and by groups, in a spirit of high exigency, the way in which the party bodies and organizations acted for the mobilization of the working people in towns and villages for the carrying through of the tasks for 1983. Political and organizational measures of outstanding importance were established, meant to ensure the growing role and influence of the party bodies and organizations in all sectors of political, economic and social life of the country.

During the proceedings, Iosif Banc and Emil Bobu, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, and Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, made exposes on the problems submitted for debate, followed by reports of the first secretaries and secretaries of the county party committees. During the debates in plenum and by groups, numerous participants took the floor.

The meeting brought to the fore the experience acquired by the party organizations in the domain of organizational work, in view of strengthening the responsibility and exigency of communists, of all working people for the fulfilment of the plan tasks, for the judicious use of the technico-material base the Romanian society avails of at present, for the turning to better use of the material and financial resources, of the work time, for continuously increasing the efficiency of the entire activity. Emphasis was placed on the preoccupation of the county, municipal, town and commune committees for raising the qualitative level of their activity, for increasing the mobilizing force of the party organizations in carrying through the plan provisions with all indices for this year and for the entire five-year plan, in the steady application of the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism. Highlighted was the practice of organizing debates with the party active, with the basic cadres, by sectors of activity, for the knowledge, appropriation and application of the orientations established by the party leadership. In this frame, emphasis was placed on the important contribution of the organizational activity to the accomplishments scored in every domain.

Highlighting the important successes marked in improving the work style and methods of the party organizations, the meeting also disclosed that a host of shortfalls still obtain in the organizational work. The party bodies and organizations were not committed permanently and firmly to carrying through the priority economic tasks and failed to act always, at all levels of organizational and political work, for the integral and rhythmical fulfilment of the plan in industry, agriculture, building, transport, of the exportable production, of the indices of quality and efficiency, for the fulfillment in the best of conditions of the programme of self-management and self-supply of the population. Mention was made of the want of a steady, concrete and exacting party control in some counties, which was conducive to failure in the fulfillment of some provisions of the plan by territorial units. Furthermore, a lower sense of criticism and self-criticism, of revolutionary firmness and combativity, formalism and superficiality in work, self-content and justification of shortcomings were manifest in the activity of party bodies and organizations.

Criticizing like states of affairs, the participants in the debates referred to the measures which should be taken for the further improvement of organizational activities, of the style and methods of work, for the undelayed elimination of shortcomings and the bettering of party activity so as to be up to the current qualitative requirements and become a decisive factor in implementing the party policy.

The participant in the meeting made an in-depth analysis of the way in which the important targets set in the field of theoretical, ideological and political-educative activities are carried into effect. It was stressed that the efforts in that domain were streamlined towards improving the style and methods of the party bodies and organizations, of all people involved in the educational process in a unitary management of the political-ideological work, with a view to enhancing its contribution to raising the ideological level of communists, to elevating the patriotic and revolutionary education of the masses, mobilizing all the nation's forces to fulfill the plan for the country's socioeconomic development and implementing the Romanian party and state's home and foreign policy.

Both in plenary sessions and in sessions per working groups it was underlined that a highly significant role in orienting theoretical and practical activities in the political-ideological and cultural field was played by the exposition Nicolae Ceausescu delivered at the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP in June 1982, a programme-like document which opened up further prospects to the preoccupation of the people working in that sector with raising the masses' socialist consciousness in the current development stage.

The participants in the debates insisted upon [as received] the drawbacks manifest in the political-ideological and cultural-educative activities, directly linked to the deficiencies in work of party bodies and organizations that have not always attached due importance to the efficiency of those activities and have not steadily related them to the specific realities in working units, and to the major demands of the Romanian society's development.

Starting from a concrete analysis of existing deficiencies, the participants in the meeting made proposals to eliminate them, and committed themselves to take most energetic actions to carry through the programme of measures regarding the improvement of ideological and poltical-educative activities recently adopted by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP which provides for the unswerving implementation of the resolutions of the June 1982 plenary meeting, of the party conference, of the theses and indications given by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, to make the propaganda work be up to the role incumbent on it in patriotically education the masses, in consolidating the unity and brotherhood of all working people, whatever their nationality, in firmly promoting the principles of socialist ethics and equity, in arming all citizens with the scientific revolutionary conception of the Romanian Communist Party on world and life, in moulding the new-type man with high moral and political features, a conscious builder of socialism and communism.

During the meeting it was emphasized that the cadre policy had steadily been improved in harmony with the demands of the country's socioeconomic development. The party, state, mass and public bodies and organizations scored a series of remarkable achievements in the organization and development of the work of selecting, training and promoting cadres. Growing concern was shown for the promotion of cadres with a thorough professional and political training and, a high sense of responsiblity, determined and able to fulfil the tasks they were entrusted with, for the appointment of managerial offices of the politically, ideologically and professionally well-trained people, with a sound moral character, devoted to the party and people.

While a critical and self-critical analysis was made of the activity carried out in this domain, it was stressed that the cadres' work also showed deficiencies towards which party bodies have not always taken a firm attitude and enough energetic action to eliminate them. The participants pointed out that the party bodies and organizations took measures for the steady improvement of activities in that sector, for the education of cadres in the spirit of party discipline, of the norms of communist ethics, for the training of the manpower needed by the economic units which are to be commissioned in the next years.

To the audiences' cheers and ovations, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, took the floor at the end of the meeting.

'MUSLIM NATIONALISM' TRIAL CONTINUES IN SARAJEVO

AU021131 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 83 p 12

[M. Osmovic report]

[Summary] "Sarajevo, 25 Jul -- After a break of 2 days, Judge Rizah Hadzic and the Grand Bench of the District Court of Sarajevo continued the trial today of the group that acted from positions of Muslim nationalism." After Alija Izetbegovic, Omer Behmen, and Hasan Cengic were examined, it was the turn of Ismet Kasumagic, 55, metallurgical engineer, employed as an adviser of the Hasan Brkic Institute in Zenica and a professor at the Metallurgical College in the town. He is accused of "the criminal act of association for the purpose of creating a group for counterrevolutionary activities and endangering the social system.

"Immediately at the beginning of the court session yesterday [as published], Judge Hadzic again energetically requested that counsel behave properly and not disturb normal work with their interjections. He then allowed a statement by accused Hasan Cengic, who requested that it be entered in the record that he had never joined any group and that during the investigating proceedings he had been in a difficult mental state and that he could not always be careful about every word he said."

Ismet Kasumagic was examined next. The indictment numbers him among those who tried to "establish contacts with some institutions in foreign countries in their attempt to obtain support and assistance for the realization of their ideas and aims in the country.

"According to the indictment, he said that the Muslims in Yugoslavia were endangered, that they were exposed to constant pressures from Serbs and Croats, and that Muslims cannot advance in their jobs, regardless of their expertise. He blamed self-management for all the economic difficulties that Yugoslavia is now encountering."

According to what he said yesterday [as published], Kasumagic was the chief speaker in English in the talks held abroad, in which Omer Behmen, Huso Zivalj, Edhem Bicakcic, and Hasan Cengic also took part. Kasumagic said in defense that the trips abroad were purely for tourism. They traveled to the capital of a Muslim country without Alija Izetbegovic, author of the "Islamic Declaration." Kasumagic denied having ever seen or read the Declaration.

Kasumagic stated that he had never wanted to meet Teufik Belagic, an extremist emigre and member of the terrorist organization "Young Muslims." However, he went to see him in Vienna at the insistence of Izetbegovic and Behmen.

"Hearing yesterday [as published] all that Kusmagic said about the contacts abroad, one may draw the conclusion that the journey of Bicakcic, Zivalj, Behmen, Cengic, and himself to an Islamic country was very well organized, with emigre Belagic making the arrangements."

The trial continues.

BREAD PRICE BOOSTS ANNOUNCED IN TITOGRAD

LD031448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Summary] Titograd 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Retail bread prices will be raised by an average of 27 percent, starting today, in Titograd. Twenty-nine producers are involved in the price increase. Now, 1 kilogram of white bread will cost 30 dinars (previously 23.5), 800 grams will cost 27 dinars (previously 21), and 500 grams will cost 19 dinars (previously 15).

SPILJAK CONTINUES TRAVELS IN MACEDONIA

Rally at Krusevo

LD021701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Krusevo, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- The central celebration of the great holiday of the Macedonian nation and the nationalities that live in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the 80th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic, which was the first republic in the Balkans, was held in the freedom-loving town of Krusevo, this morning. Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Blagoja Taleski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, spoke at the great people's rally held before the imposing Ilinden Monument.

The great people's rally was also attended, apart from the people of Krusevo and a large number of neighboring municipalities, by Dragoslav Markovic, Lazar Kolisevski, Jovan Dejanovic, Bojan Polak, Jon Srbovan, and delegations from all the republics and provinces, the highest-ranking leaders, and delegations of all Macedonia's sociopolitical organizations, members of the Yugoslav People's Army, members of federal work drives in Macedonia, and others.

The celebrations marking the anniversary of the Ilinden uprising started this morning with the unveiling of a monument at Meckin Kamen, where insurgents heroically defended the republic. The monument was unveiled by Uros Andreevski, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, in the presence of Mika Spiljak, Dragoslav Markovic and the highest-ranking leaders of the SFRY, and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Meeting With Archbishop

LD021639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Krusevo, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, held talks during his stay in Krusevo with the Archbishop of Ohrid and Macedonia, Angelarij, head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, and other church dignitaries, on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising.

Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia, also took part in the conversation, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Departure From Krusevo

LD021649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Krusevo, 2 Aug (TANJUG) Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and other personalities today left Krusevo, where they had attended the central celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic.

The major people's meeting marking this anniversary, held in Krusevo today, was addressed by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Blagoja Taleski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The meeting was attended by 20,000 citizens of the town and nearby municipalities.

SUNDIC VIEWS POSSIBLE 'ARAFAT-ANDROPOV TALKS

LD031817 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat has made fresh accusations against Syria. Our commentator holds that there is a great danger of the PLO becoming the victim of extra-Palestinian factors. Here is Milika Sundic:

The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, has published a statement saying Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union at the start of next month, following an invitation from Yuriy Andropov. In another announcement, the same agency states that the PLO leader has sent an urgent message to Indira Gandhi and Ethiopian leader Mengistu seeking their mediation, with a view to ending the conflict in the Al-Biqa' Valley. At the same time that these two announcements were made, Yasir 'Arafat accused Syria of accepting Shultz' plan for the liquidation of the Palestinian movement and the U.S. demand for all Palestinian forces to be driven out of eastern Lebanon by 1 September.

Some time ago, 'Arafat's close associate in charge of international relations, Faruq Qaddumi, visited Moscow. He held talks with Andrey Gromyko the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, but the outcome is not known. However, the Soviet Union's stand on the conflict within the PLO and the conflict between Yasir 'Arafat and Syrian President al-Asad is known. Put most succinctly, it consists of the following: The intra-Palestinian settling of accounts and, likewise, the division between 'Arafat's supporters and Syria in no way suits the Soviet Union. Moscow thinks that the Palestinians cannot wage a successful struggle without relying on Syria. As for the conduct of Syrian troops supporting 'Arafat's opponents, the Soviet Union's stand is rather vague. Whatever the cause, one does not have the impression that any pressure has been brought to bear on Syria to get it to stay out of the conflict between Yasir 'Arafat's supporters and opponents.

Precisely for this reason, the announcement by WAFA concerning Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Yuriy Andropov cannot be taken without a certain amount of reservation, not, at least, until the Palestinian agency's announcement is confirmed in Moscow. For while Faruq Qaddumi was still in the Soviet Union it was held that he was preparing a meeting between Andropov and Yasir 'Arafat. However, that thought was quickly dispelled following 'Arafat's statement that he had no intention of visiting Moscow.

This statement by 'Arafat was interpreted as meaning that in Moscow they were not disposed toward having talks with the PLO leader at the time of the most severe Palestinian accusations against Syria.

However, if it nevertheless turns out that agreement has been achieved on the Andropov-'Arafat meeting, this would certainly also mean a turnabout in relations between Syria and the PLO, or, more precisely, that Moscow had succeeded in dissuading Syria from actions against 'Arafat's supporters. Unfortunately, there are no indications of this, which is borne out by 'Arafat's accusation that Syria has accepted the plan of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for the Palestinian movement to be liquidated. Nor are there any indications of progress in the mediation by Saudi Arabia and Jordan to bring a halt to the bloodshed in the Al-Biqa' Valley. For this reason, it seems to me that mediation by Indira Gandhi and the Ethiopian leader Mengistu would be very desirable, as would the broader involvement of the Non-Aligned Movement and the OAU in the dispute between the PLO and Syria. Without this, as things stand at the moment, it could indeed happen that the PLO will fall victim to extra-Palestinian agreements.